The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 6,799.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
—— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
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Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 27th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the 25th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS viséd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. Without food
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th Novemer 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa.*

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 10th November, and will return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£18	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 230 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, and a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE: First Class £13 | Second Class £9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT (FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL and WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN and CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT via MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE	„ 128	„ 88	„ PARIS	„ 206	„ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th December next.

FOR GENOA,

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

STEAM TO SYDNEY.

THE S. S. RANGOON, (1776 tons and 400 H.P.), E. J. Baker, Commander, will be despatched to Sydney, on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, calling at Point de Galle, King George's Sound, and Melbourne. For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th November 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs. a.	Dhurumtur. Rs. a.	Oorun. Rs. a.	Hog Island. Rs. a.	Oolwa. Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per EVENING STAR, Watson, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay; otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Watson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Watson.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MICHAEL ANGELO, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain Luckie will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be first forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Hornby Row, Bombay, 14th November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, all the Iron Works and Fittings for a first-class English-made Stable, with 6 Loose Boxes and 6 Stalls, enamelled Iron-Manger and Troughs, Iron Stall Gates, Halter Guards, &c., complete in every respect.

One 14 H. P. Engine and Boiler of first-class make and finish.

A large quantity of old Building Materials, old Pickaxes, and Stoves of various kinds.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, WALNUTWOOD, EBONY, and elaborately CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elkington's best Platedware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Tucker's handsome Plated Argand Chandeliers, Magnificent Pier Glasses in richly gilt frames, with Console Tables, a first-rate Sewing Machine by Wheeler and Wilson, Handsome Carriages, Horses, a large collection of Ferns, Orchids and China Plants in tubs, China and other Pots, China Garden Seats and Flower Pot Stands, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, THURSDAY the 24th, and FRIDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeded to England, the same comprises handsome set of rich Cut Glassware, very handsome frosted and gilt Dessert Sets surrounded with ruby and gold snakes, a handsome green and gold Dinner Service for 24 persons, handsome Turquoise blue and gold and vermillion and gilt Breakfast ditto, a ditto pint and gold Dessert ditto, very handsome richly gilt Dessert Plates, best Platedware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 2 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet Frames, Ice Pitcher, Waiter, handsome Tea Tray, Hotwater Plates, a Mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated Spoons and Forks for 24 persons, a pair of handsome Candelabras with ground glass shades, Piano, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, best Cutlery with Ivory and Plated Handles, &c., the furniture consists of a set of Dining Table in 5 pieces and 3 Centre-pieces for 36 persons, Sideboard, Dumb Waiter, Dining-room (Mallet Pattern) Arms and without Arms Chairs, rich Cut Glass Pedestal Table Argand Lamps, handsome English rosewood Oblong Tables with white marble tops, ditto Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, full-backed Sofas, all covered with rich silk satin, richly Carved Centre Ottoman, Tucker's handsome plated 1, 2, 3 and 8 light Argand Chandeliers, Magnificent Pier Glasses in gilt frames, rosewood Console Tables with mirrors and Marble Tops, a English Mahogany Bagatelle Table, a first-rate large Musical Box, playing 8 tunes with flute, handsome Alabaster and Parian Figures, rich Bohemian and gilt Flower Vases and Table Ornaments, handsome Persian Carpets, a valuable marble 8 day Clock by Rosselet and Co., handsome gilt China Jars on Stands, first-rate Engravings and Chromolithographs in gilt and maplewood Frames, Ebony Drawing-room Chairs, Lady's handsome Japan gilt Work Table, ditto richly Carved Davenport, a handsome walnutwood Writing Table, a pair of handsome mahogany extra large size, full-backed Sofas with real Morrocco leather lining, elaborately carved large four-post Bedsteads, an English Iron painted and gilt ditto, Reclining Couches, richly Carved Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, a handsome rosewood Press with plate glass door, a ditto mahogany Cheval Glass with Cabinet on sides, Clothes and Gown Presses, a handsome large Almira, a first-rate Sewing Machine by Wheeler and Wilson, Iron Folding Cots, China Earthen Bathing Tubs, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, Bronze China Garden Seats and Flower Stands, China Porcelain and Earthen Pots of choice Plants, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

One handsome English-built Light Miniature Brougham by Peters and Sons of London.

One ditto powerful Brown Australian Mare, 14 hands high, quiet in Harness, set of English plated mounted single and double Harness, first-rate Hunting Saddles by Peat, ditto Surat Milch Cows, Calves, &c., &c.

Also, the Property of J. W. Orr, Esq.

A first-class mahogany sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany full-size Slate Billiard Table, by Bennett &c., at Breach Candy.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Billiard Table, &c., the property of William Thorburn, Esq., and C. A. W. Cameron, Esq., changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 21st instant, at his Room in Meadow Street, the property of a Gentleman left the Presidency, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, a large brass four-post double bedstead with mattress curtain, complete, Plated Glass and Crockeryware, Lamps, a case of Plated Spoons and Forks complete for 12 persons, an Iron Treasury Chest, a case of Fishing Tackles, double and single Barrel Guns, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of sundries.

Also,

The property of an Officer proceeded to England, consisting a case of Military Uniform, such as Full Dress Tunic, Shell Jacket, Mess Waist Coat, Sword and Belt, Sash Helmet, and a Air Tight Uniform Case.

Also,

By Order of the Committee of Adjustment.

Sundry Effects Belonging to the Estate of the late Captain James Ducat, of H. M.'s 17th Regiment B. N. I., consisting of a first-rate Gold Hunting Watch, Chain and Locket, a Plated Tea Pot, small Plated Soup Tureen, one pair of Silver Muffineers, Gold and Silver Coin, a few Plated Spoons and Forks, a Revolver, Portmanteau, leather Dressing Bags, Wearing Apparels and Sundries, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the undermentioned property belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Jeronimo Valladares, deceased.

Lot No. 1.

On a conspicuous site a upper-roomed House No. 28 A standing on the Government Ground Revenue No. 105, situate in the 9th Kamateepoora Street, containing about 400 square yards, and bounded east by Government Ground, west by Cursetjee Sooklajee's property, or Kamateepoora New Road, north by Sweeper's Passage, and south by 9th Kamateepoora Street.

Lot No. 2.

A piece of Government Ground, Collector's Revenue No. 104, 106, and 135, containing 3 Catties or thereabouts, situate in the 10 Kamateepoora Street, and bounded east by Vudda Muccajee's property, west by J. Valladare's property, north by public passage, and south by 10th Kamateepoora Street.

Further particulars may be learned from the Auctioneer.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General and Administrator to the Estate of the late Samut Keesa and also by order of Ladoobye, widow of the late Samut Keesa, deceased, as Mortgagee.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece of ground forming portion of Oart called Moogbhat, with the Messuage, Chawl or range of six apartments standing thereon, situate on the north side of Kandawady Lane, without the Fort, Bombay, assessed under No. 85, and Pension Tax No. 152, contains 250 square yards or thereabout, the property of Succoobye, widow of Hubbajee Sambbajee, Luxumon Hubbajee, and Cassinath Hubbajee, mortgagers.

Further particulars may be learned from the Auctioneer.

LANDED PROPERTY ON SEA BRIDGE FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 4th Proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land together with a Dwelling-house situated at the Chimbye Packaddy in the District of Bandora, on the north side of the Church Saint Andrew, mortgaged to the late J. Valladares, since deceased. The property belonging to Pascol Dhurmaye alias Mettoh Mortgagor.

Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale or the information may be obtained at the premises from the above Mortgagor.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 21st November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TALLOW.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SIXTY TONS of Good Clean TALLOW, to be delivered as required during the half year commencing 1st January 1871.

Sealed Tenders, to be endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Byculla Stores Depot, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 14th December next.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security equal to 10 per cent. of the amount involved.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 18th November 1870.

TO AVOID FRAUD. GENUINE PATECK WATCHES bear the TRADE MARK not only on the WATCH CASE, but also have the same stamped on the PLATE of the WORKS, to which the attention is drawn of Dealers and the Public in general.

TOBACCO, Thos. Bear's.

CHEROOTS, Trichinopoly.
Ditto Thompson's Muster.
Ditto Dawson's ditto.
Ditto Pondicherry.
Ditto Burmah.
Ditto Babington's.

J. NEUBERG.

TO BE LET, from 1st January 1870, an OFFICE in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, which is at present occupied by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. Rent Rs. 275 a month.

Also, other OFFICES and GODOWNS from Rs. 225 to Rs. 350. The Godowns are well adapted for Show Rooms. For further information apply to

FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 550 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificate on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted, and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 18th October 1870.

THE FRERE LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

17th October 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully WOUND UP, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

I. To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

II. To decide by Extraordinary Resolution, which will be duly advertised hereafter, in what way the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators are to be disposed of.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL,

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 P.M. of WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., for PAINTING or VARNISHING the IRON and WOOD WORK of the APOLLO BUNDER SHED and OFFICES, &c., and the LAMP POSTS on the PIER.

Only Europe boiled Linseed Oil to be used in the preparation of the Paint.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Painting, &c."

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I.N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 11th November 1870.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	60	
BADHAM'S Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S Super ditto ditto „	60	
BADHAM'S Fine French Cambric Shirts „	65	
BADHAM'S "Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... each	7	
BADHAM'S Wove Flannel Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs.
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Brown Cotton Socks	12½	
BADHAM'S Superfine ditto	21	
BADHAM'S Balbriggan	26½	
BADHAM'S Fine Lisle Thread	21	
BADHAM'S Ditto ditto Striped	23	
BADHAM'S Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to 18
BADHAM'S Super do. do.	18	to 25
BADHAM'S Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... per pair	6	
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S Summer Merino do.	5	to 5½
BADHAM'S Grey Merino do.	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7½	
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	9	
BADHAM'S Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S Super Gauze do.	6½	

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs. as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7 0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7 8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders. „	6	
White Irish Cambric	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders	16½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to 3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to 1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	
Fine gold Collar Studs ... each	8	
Fine gold Front Studs ... per set	12	to 45
Fine gold Links	18	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	15	to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold or Ivory.

Collar Studs ... each	[illegible]	
Front Studs ... per set	[illegible]	
Solitaires ... per pair	5	to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels ... per doz.	10, 13	to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels	15	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels	25	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,

Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops	26
30 Inches Flat Tops	29
33 Inches Flat Tops	31
36 Inches Flat Tops	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.

Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... Rs. 45 | 36 Inches	50	
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c. varying in price from	5	to 35
Canvas Clothes Bags	5½	to 6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities	12	to 40
Scarlet Blankets ... per pair	25	
Rug Straps	1½, 2	to 2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats	16 0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality	12 0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS— Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	14 0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS— Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	10 0
Ex. quality ditto	12 0
BLACK FELT HATS— Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" Norman, "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot,"	7 8
Tyrol Hats	8 8
Soft Felt Hats	8 8
Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety	4 0 to 6 0

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
The Regulation Cork Helmet	18 0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White	15 0
Drab do. do. do.	15 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete	Rs. 40
Pull-up / Self-acting } Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover	25
Sieves for ditto	3

Sole Agents,
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

P. HAMILTON & Co., UNDERTAKERS and SCULPTORS,

86 LOWER COLABA, and CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice. Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

THOMSON and COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

- Hair Brushes.
- Nail Brushes.
- Tooth Brushes
- Combs.
- Corn Plasters.
- Perfumery.
- Sponges.
- Sponge Bags.
- Flesh Gloves.
- Chest Expanders.
- Eau de Cologne.
- Violet Powder.
- Feeding Bottles.
- Court Plaster.
- Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY	Elphinstone Circle.
POONA	East Street.
CALCUTTA	Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 9	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

. Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
[illegible]	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, old and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
30 0	TENT WINE	28 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
„ 4 „	Pints.
„ 12 „	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE, slightly ullaged, suitable for CUP or TIFFIN. A few cases of the above to be cleared off at Rs. 15 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—St. Julien Medoc (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
„ Ditto (our own Brand).	„	10 0	...
„ Chateau Larose (Do.)	„	14 0	...
BRANDIES—Martell's	„	21 0	...
„ Denis Monnié	„	21 0	...
SHERRY—Chillingworth	„	25 0	...
PORT WINE—Chillingworth	„	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Manuel and Co., Rheims	„	30 0	16 0
„ Moir and Chandon	„	30 0	16 0
„ Fleur de Sillery Grand Mousseux	„	28 0	...
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	„	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	„	15 8	...
ABSINTHE, Pirnon Fils	„	26 0	...
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	„	12 0	6 8
BEER—Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	„	5 8	4 0
„ Alsopp's Pale Ale	„	5 0	3 4
„ Tennent's	„	5 0	3 4
PORTER—Guinness's	„	5 0	3 8
„ Tennent's	„	5 0	3 8

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman' Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FRONSAC VIEUX (full flavoured).	„	15 0	8 0
BURGUNDY (Bourgogne)	„	18	...
Do. (Nuits)	„	22	...
Do. (Pomard)	„	26	...
COGNAC, Fine Champagne, an extra good Brandy	„	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	„	21	...
Do. Bois (very Old)	„	19	...
Do. Old	„	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE.,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

1, Oak Lane, Fort.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c. which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind their Friends that all SUBSCRIPTIONS to ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1871 should be RENEWED by the END of the CURRENT MONTH, in order that instructions may reach England before the end of the year.

Messrs. T. V. and Co. take this opportunity of calling attention to their Terms of Supply, and inviting New Subscriptions.

Price Lists, containing all particulars, may be had upon application, from which it will be seen that PERIODICALS are supplied at rates considerably less than those at which they can be procured from England by post, and NEWSPAPERS (which are posted to Subscribers direct from England) at about the same rates as those charged by other News Agents.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

November 1870.

LETTS' DIARIES, all sizes.

Price Lists upon application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, and VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;
BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Quarts, Rs. 40. | Pints, Rs. 22-0.

FINE SPARKLING	Qts. Rs.	36	Pints Rs.	19-8
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup	„	30	„	16-0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil	Rs. 40	Rs. 22 0
„ Moselle Do.	40	22 0
„ Do. Muscatel	36	19 8
STILL—Moselle Braunberger	25	—
„ Hock Johannisberger	42	22 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	34	—
„ „ Forster Traminer	31	—
„ „ Rudesheimer	26	14 0
„ „ Hochheimer	23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—Chateau Mouton	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ „ Rauzan	25 0	14 0
„ „ Palmer	22 0	12 0
„ „ Larose	18 8	10 8
„ St. Julien	17 0	10 0
„ Cantenac	15 8	9 0
„ Medoc	13 8	—
„ Haut Sauternes	22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red	32 0	17 0
„ Nuits, Red	26 0	—
„ Macon, Red	21 0	—
„ Chablis, White	22 0	12 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
„ Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
„ Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case	19

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
„ Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
„ Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
„ Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 0
„ White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 8
MARSALA, [illegible]	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity Gold Capsule	30 0	—
Black Seal, a Dinner Wine	24 8	14 8
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 0

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR, for a period of ONE YEAR, from the 1st of January next, will be received up to the 30th instant. The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November 1870, for the CONSTRUCTION of the WAGHOOR VIADUCT and Additional Works in connection therewith. Drawings, Specification, Form of Tender, &c., can be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort Bombay.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 16th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GOODS, COTTON, GRAIN, and OTHER RATES and THROUGH BOOKING with OTHER RAILWAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that REVISED RATES for the carriage of COTTON by this Railway to Bombay; SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for the conveyance of GRAIN and for some kinds of SEEDS between certain Stations and Bombay; Special Reduced Rates for the conveyance of Sugar between Jubbulpore and Nagpore and certain other Stations; Special Reduced Rates for the conveyance of Piece Goods and Wines and Spirits bottled between Bombay and Jubbulpore and certain other Stations; and Special Reduced Rates for Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits bottled—Grain, some kinds of Seeds, Sugar, &c., between certain Stations on this Railway, and the Stations on the East Indian, the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, and the Oude and Rohilcund Railways are now in force.

A new issue of the information as to RATES and FARES; GOODS CLASSIFICATION; and the arrangements for THROUGH BOOKING with other Railways is NOW READY, and may be had on application at the various Stations on the Railways or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ANY or ALL of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company for twelve months, from the 1st January 1871, viz.:—

Best Picked White Cotton Waste
Best Dungaree Cloth, 20 inches wide
Best Bengal Twine in hanks
Best Goa Brooms, each weighing 24 oz.
Best Country Soap
Best Bees Wax
Best Country Sealing Wax (red)
Best Gum Arabic, Picked
Best Cuttle Fish, whole pieces
Best Country Salt
Best Charcoal from Babool Wood and sifted
Best Coir Loose and in Yarn
Best Cane or Rattan
Best Baskets made of Cane or Bamboos
Best Hair Cumblies and Dablies
Best Cotton Waterproofed Umbrellas for Sepoys
Best Wheaten Flour for Paste
Best Coal Tar
Best Tables Chairs
Best Furniture for Stations
Best Boxes of various descriptions
Best Notices Boards &c., &c.

Samples may been seen and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As the Tenders may be made for the whole or for the Supply of separate Articles the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender.

Persons whose Tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find security equal to 5 per cent upon the estimated aggregate amount.

Sealed Tenders which must specify the rates for delivery at Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Store's Office, Byculla, 5th November 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates.

All orders sent to the above Address will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

R. & Co. solicit especial attention to their own Composition for Softening Leather.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS,
FROM THE LEADING HOUSES IN EUROPE,
Unsurpassed in Tone and Quality, are supplied at makers' prices,
FOR CASH PAYMENT,

The actual importation expenses and charges and Government Duty only being added to the London quoted prices.

No. 1.—CIRCULAR BOMBARDON, or HELICON.

	£ s. d.
Standing in F and E flat, and with 3 Valves or Pistons	16 16 0

No. 2—BOMBARDON, or CONTRA BASS.

Standing in F and E flat, with 3 Valves or Pistons	15 15 0
The same, (No. 2), but with 4 Valves or Pistons	16 16 0

No. 3.—EUPHONION, or BASS.

Standing in C and B flat, with 3 Valves or Pistons	13 13 0
The same, (No. 3), but with 4 Valves or Pistons	14 14 0

No. 4.—BARITONE.

In C and B flat, with 3 Valves or Pistons	10 10 0

No. 5.—ALTHORN.

In C and B flat, with 3 Valves or Pistons	10 10 0

No. 6.—ALTHORN.

In F and E flat, with 3 Valves or Pistons	9 9 0

No. 7.—OPHECLEIDE.

With 11 keys	11 11 0
With 12 keys	12 12 0

No. 8.—FRENCH HORN.

With Crooks complete	£12 12 0 and 14 14 0

No. 9.—TENOR HORN or FLUGEL HORN.

In C and B flat	7 7 0

No. 10.—TROMBONE, BASS.

In E and F, with 3 Valves	12 12 0
The same, with Slide instead of Valves	7 7 0

No. 11.—TROMBONE, TENOR.

In C and B flat, with 3 Valves	10 10 0
The same, with Slide instead of Valves	5 5 0

No. 12.—TROMBONE, ALTO.

In F and E flat, with 3 Valves	9 9 0
The same, with Slide instead of Valves	4 4 0

No. 13—TRUMPET.

In F, new model, with 3 Valves and Crooks, complete, long Bell	9 9 0
The same, but of ordinary model	8 8 0

No. 14.—CORNET-A-PISTON.

The best manufactured, with Crooks complete	10 10 0

No. 15.—CORNET-A-PISTON.

Excellent manufacture, with crooks complete	8 8 0

No. 16.—NEW REGULATION CAVALRY

TRUMPET	2 10 0

No. 17.—NEW REGULATION FIELD

BUGLE	2 10 0

No. 18.—FIELD BUGLE, CHROMATIC

ATTACHMENT	[illegible]

No. 19.—CLARIONETS.

Clarionet, in B flat or in E flat, best German-Silver, highly finished, in leather case	12 12 0

. These beautiful instruments are strongly recommended for their superior tone, their durability, and taking the qualities into consideration—their cheapness.

No. 20.—BEST CLARIONET.

Best Clarionet in B flat or in E flat, of Cocoa-wood, with German-silver tips, keys, and rings, very highly finished	7 7 0

No. 21.—BASS CLARIONET.

Cocoa, German Silver Keys	18 18 0

No. 22.—BASSOON.

Cocoa, Newest Model	14 14 0

No. 23.—SAXOPHONES.

Saxophone, Soprano, B flat	12 12 0
Saxophone, Alto, E flat	15 15 0
Saxophone, Tenor, B flat	15 15 0
Saxophone, Baritone, E flat	18 18 0

No. 24.—NEW REGULATION PATENT SIDE DRUM.

With Metal Shell, and with carrying-strap and sticks	5 10 0

No. 25.—TENOR DRUM.

To match the Bass Drum	8 8 0

No. 26.—KETTLE DRUMS.

Per pair	25 0 0

No. 27.—BASS DRUM.

Splendid Model, best seasoned Wooden Shell, magnificently Emblazoned; with leather carrying-strap and sticks	14 14 0
The same, but with Metal Shell	12 12 0

SOUNDY & Co. can supply all kinds of Drums to order, a large stock being always on hand.

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of best German silver, highly finished, with 9 keys, in case, complete	12 12 0
Concert Flute in D, of Cocoa wood, with 8 German silver keys, first quality	5 5 0
Flute in F, of Cocoa wood, with German silver keys, and broad G. S tips, best quality	3 3 0
Flute, in E flat, of Cocoa wood, with German silver keys, and broad G. S. tips, best quality	3 10 0
Flute, in B, of Cocoa wood, with German silver keys, &c.	2 2 0

PICCOLOS.

Piccolo, in D, E flat, F or G, highly finished, of best German silver, with ivory head	3 10 0
Piccolo, ditto, solid German silver, less highly finished	2 15 0
Piccolo, of Cocoa wood, with German silver keys, and broad G. S. tips, best manufacture, in D, E flat, F, or G	1 15 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cymbals, Turkish best, per pair	6 6 0
Cymbals, ordinary	4 4 0
Triangles, large size	0 15 0
Triangles, small size	0 10 0
Drum Heads, side, per pair	0 12 0
Drum Heads, tenor	1 0 0
Drum Heads, bass	1 18 0
Kettle Drum Heads	1 5 0
Metronome, Maelzel's, with bell	2 2 0

REEDS, &c.

Clarionet Reeds, B flat and E flat, best, per dozen	0 6 0
Bass Clarionet Reeds	...
Tenors ditto	...
Bassoon Reeds, per dozen	1 0 0
Oboe Reed, ditto	0 15 0

Springs, brass and steel, of the very best description, for all instruments.

Flute, Clarionet, and Ophecleide Plugs, in sets.

Extra Mouth-pieces for Clarionets, and all brass instruments.

Clarionet Cord and Ligatures.

MUSIC PAPER.

Music Paper of best quality, per ream	3 0 0

MUSIC CARDS.

Music Cards, of extra size and thickness, per 100	1 0 0
Ditto, smaller	0 12 0

Violins, Tenor Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Tambourines, in great variety.

Every other requisite for Military Bands supplied to order, at the shortest notice, and on the most liberal terms.

TERMS—CASH.

The London prices are quoted; to these have to be added Shipping, Freight, Insurance, Customs' Duty, Landing Charges, &c., in all, 20 per cent., in addition to the London prices named.

THE RUPEE IS ESTIMATED AT TWO SHILLINGS.

Instrument Cases are extras, and are moderately charged, according to the make and finish.

SOUNDY & Co.,
IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Broadbent, Captain, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Sholapore.
Comyn, Captain, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Sholapore.
Conolly, Ensign, 1-7th Rifles, on privilege leave, from ——
Fuller, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Matheran.
Murray, Lieutenant-Colonel, Hydrabad Contingent, on sick leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 19.

Werge, Ensign, 2nd Queen's, on leave, to Poona.
Miller, Bt. Lieutenant-Colonel, 79th Highlanders, to join, to Kamptee.
Trotter, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kattywar.

NOVEMBER 20.

Griffin, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Hare, Captain, 1-11th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Tapp, Quartermaster, 26th Cameronians, on leave, to Fyzabad.
Rowland, Major, The Royal Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, 8th The King's Own Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Russell, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.
Comyn, Captain, 4th Rifles, on leave, to Baroda.
Creagh, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.
Heathcote, Lieutenant, 106th Light Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.
Bolton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Hemans, Cornet, 20th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.
Swinton, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
LeBreton, Ensign, 1-5th Fusilers, on medical certificate, to England.
Rawlins, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, on medical certificate, to England.
Dwyer, Captain, 17th Foot, on retirement, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 15.)

Mr. R. A. Dalyell, Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District, for one year, to proceed to Europe on furlough, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. William Thomas Blair, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District during the absence of Mr. Dalyell on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. William Francis Grahame to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Head Assistant during the employment of Mr. Woodroffe on other duty, or until further orders.

Surgeon Alexander Gamack, A. M. and M. D., to act as Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Madura, during the employment of Dr. Fletcher on other duty, or until further orders.

The Governor in Council directs the publication of the following List of Junior Civil Servants who have passed successful examinations in Oriental languages under the Rules of 1868:—

Mr. C. D. Maclean, Tamil, High Proficiency.
Mr. J. B. Le Fanu, Tamil, High Proficiency.
Mr. T. Weir, Tamil, High Proficiency.
Mr. L. R. Burrows, Tamil, High Proficiency.
Mr. J. H. Nelson, Tamil, Honours.
Mr. C. D. Maclean, Canarese, High Proficiency.
Mr. T. Weir, Sanscrit, High Proficiency.
Mr. H. R. Farmer, Tamil, High Proficiency.
Mr. C. D. Maclean, Canarese, Honours.
Mr. J. Wallace, Tamil, High Proficiency.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. D. Plowden, Cadre 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, to embark from Bombay.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cavalry General List.

Captain Augustus Henry Asgill Colville, to take rank from 5th July 1870, vice Bullock, retired.

Lieut. Hugh Cracroft, to be Captain vice Edwards, 8th Light Cavalry, deceased. Dated 5th August 1870.

Infantry—Major John Elphinstone, (Lieut.-Colonel in Staff Corps,) to be Lieut.-Colonel—20th N I., Captain Francis Wynne Alexander Robson, (Lieut.-Colonel in Staff Corps), to be Major and Lieutenant James Ord Goldie, (Captain in Staff Corps) to be Captain, 16th September 1870, vice Lynch, retired.

Infantry—Major George Philip Brudenell Sherard, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Lieut. Col.—49th N. I, Captain George Hearn, Lieutenant-Col. in Staff Corps, to be Major, and Lieut. Willoughby Thomas Brereton, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 16th September 1870, vice Elphinstone promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry.

Infantry—Major Henry Clyde Fletcher, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel—8th N. I., Captains Dougla Scott, Major in Staff Corps, to be Major, and Lieutenant Alexander Tulloch Rolland, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 16th September 1870, vice Sherard, promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry.

Infantry—Major Barnett Ford, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel—12th N. I., Captain William Alexander Risch, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Major, and Lieutenant George Massey Payne, Major in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 16th September 1870, vice Fletcher promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry.

Infantry—Major John Norman Hector Maclean, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel, 6th September 1870, vice Ford promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry.

32nd N. I.—Captain Lewis Grant, Lieut.-Col. in Staff Corps, to be Major, and Lieut. Alexander Fairllie Dobbs, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 16th Sept. 1870, vice Elphinstone promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieut.-Cols. of Infy.

Infantry.—Major Cecil Nicholls, Lieut.-Col. in Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel 5th N. I.—Captain James Langford Pearse, Lieut.-Col. in Staff Corps, to be Major, and Lieut. Wheatley Robertson, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 16th Sept. 1870, vice Maclean promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieut.-Cols. of Infy.

Infantry—Major Charles William Dun, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Col—43rd N. I., Captain Arthur Drury, Lieut.-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Major and Lieutenant Albert Dawson Phelps, Staff Corps, to be Captain, 16th September 1870, vice Nicholls promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieut.-Cols. of Infantry.

Infantry—Major Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Whitshed Keene Hawkins to be Lieut.-Col.—40th N. I., Captain John Bedingfield Knocker, Lieut.-Col. in Staff Corps, to be Major and Lieut. William Chisholm, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 16th September 1870, vice Dun promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry.

Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary George Butfoy, Barrack Master, Bellary, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissary.

Captain W. Hay, of the Staff Corps, Commanding the Resident's Escort, Travancore and Cochin, and Assistant to the Resident, furlough medical certificate, for two years, to embark from Cochin.

Captain W. H. Campbell, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Mysore, furlough, medical certificate, for two years, to embark from Madras.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals J. H. Orr, C. B. and M. D., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, from the 12th November 1870.

The under-mentioned officers having been ordered to as duty in this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment from the 30th October 1870, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—

Lieutenant A. W. Smart, C. C. Rawson—Royal Engineers.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain J. McL. Allardice, of Her Majesty's 76th Regiment, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant E. W. Begbie who has exceeded two years' absence.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Comorin (s)	Osborne	Bussorah, Nov. 5.
	M S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, Nov. 16.
	Futta Salam	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept. 22.
20	Malacca (s)	Bernard	Hongkong, Nov. 1.
	China (s)	Babot	Suez, Nov. 7.
	Goolanar	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Nonantum	Norton	Calcutta.
	Inkerman	Kirk	Moulmein.
	Copenhagen	Cowie	Coconada.
	Seaforth	Terfry	Akyab.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Malabar Coast.
	Bellona (s)	Wilkinson	Cannanore.
	Mauritius (s)	Carny	Cannanore.
	H. M. S. Nymph	Adams	Zanzibar.
20	Sumatra (s)	Fraser	Aden and Suez.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Hibbert	Juddah, Hoodooda, and Aden.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Euphrates, to Liverpool.
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer North Tyne, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Scotia (s)	Lewis	Camorta, Nov. 6.
16	Merchantman	Mouritsan	Mauritius, Oct. 9.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.		
16	Thracian		

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.		
13	Latona		London.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.		
14	Mongolia (s)		Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Michael Angelo, 300 cases composition candles, Bhoymea Heptoola; 30 boxes brandy, 14 cases oilmanstore &c., Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy Sons; 42 cases tumblers, Alsen, Riebe & Co.
Dilharee, 10 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Art Union, 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.
Fluellin, 255 boxes sporting gunpowder, and 50 casks Portland cement, Blackwell & Co.
Sir John Lawrence, 2 cases foolscap paper, The London A. & A. Co. (Limited); 8 cases iron patent safes, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 54 cases oilmanstore and bacon, Bolton & Co.; 18 casks brass wire, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.; 1 case haberdashery, Ludha Ebram & Co., 8 casks glassware, Dhunjee Jairaz; 25 cases printing materials, Bombay Education Society's Press.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

North Tyne (s), 8 bales brown duck, Jamsetjee N. Tata.

FROM SUEZ.

Barola (s), 2 cases tooth combs, John S. Elmore & Co.
China (s), 1 case machinery, Carrumchund Pemchund.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 258 pieces E. teeth, Khakeebhoy Nassee; 95 pieces E. teeth, John Mahomed Meger.
Parana, 13 cases fishmaws, and 4 casks tallow, Hassum Khan; 12 bales cow hides, Rehemubhoy Mahomed.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Balkamah, 52 bales cotton, Meerjamath Jolona; 156 bales cotton, Shewlall Moteelall; 20 bales cotton, Noormahomed Ally.
Sumatra (s), 90 bales cotton, Soondardass Mooljee.
Victoria Cross, 251 bales cotton, Bumeelal Aberchund; 36 bales cotton, V. Manickund.
The Foundling, 94 bales cotton, Lallchund Rundyall; 60 bales wool Sheik Jumalldeen Husunodeen.
Caranjah, 500 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 62 bales cotton, Khakeebhoy Nassee; 3 packages E. teeth, Jarrajbhoy Peerbhoy; 12 chests Malwa opium, and 81 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 44 bales cotton, Khatoumull Tolaram; 16 bales white twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 26 chests Malwa opium, Jewrajbhoy Peerbhoy; 20 bales cotton, Futtabhoy Ameerjee; 87 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmall & Co.; 12 bales cotton, Jas eram Dowletram; 41 bales cotton, Sagurmull Sirdurmull; 50 bales white twist, Futtabhoy Ameerjee; 5 chests Malwa opium, Heeramull Rampgopall; 7 chests Malwa opium, Ebnoteram Balchund; 24 chests Malwa opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emeu (s), 16 chests Malwa opium, N. J. Ebram; 34 chests Malwa opium, Gusabeermull Samarmull; 15 chests Malwa opium, Jewrajbhoy Peerbhoy; 60 chests Malwa opium, Benoiseeam Balchund; 25 chests Malwa opium, E. J. Ebram.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROGERS—November 19th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Adam M. Rogers, Esq., Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, of a son.

DEATHS.

BURNETT—November 16th, at Loonee, Lieutenant Henry Wingfield Burnett, Royal Artillery.

DUCAT—November 16th, at Bombay, Captain James Ducat, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Assistant Commissioner Central Provinces, Belaspore.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DELAHEY—November 11th, at Kidderpore, the wife of Mr. W. Delahey, P. W. D., of a son.

DEATH.

WILSON—November 12th, at Calcutta, Mr. Ernest Mortimer Wilson, Sub-Editor of the "Indian Daily News," aged 30 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

SIMSON—November 13th, at Madras, Hanson's Gardens, the wife of Arthur T. Simson, Esq., of Coconada, of a daughter.

SCHARLIEB—November 13th, at Luz, Seth Sam's Gardens, the wife of W. M. Scharlieb, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

WOOD—November 11th, at Oorunda, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Julius John Wood, Esq., M.B., C.M., Edinburgh, Superintendent of Vaccination, Ranchi Circle, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

CADELL—November 13th, at Futtehgurh, the wife of Major Cadell, of a son.

FORBES—November 15th, at Benares, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Forbes, of a daughter.

HARRIS—November 14th, at Lahore, the wife of Captain Philip H. F. Harris, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GARDINER—November 12th, at Umritsur, Charity Grace, daughter of J. W. Gardiner, Esq., B.C.S., aged one year and three weeks.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

UP to the present moment we have no specific statement of the actual course adoped by Russia in regard to the Treaty of Paris. That Russia should call upon the Powers who signed the Treaty to set aside the neutralisation clause is one thing; that, as the reported version of Lord Granville's despatch seems to imply, she should set it aside of her own mere motion is another. The first method would lead to negotiation, but not necessarily to war; the second method, if adopted, could only be the forerunner of an Austrian army in Transylvania, and a squadron of Anglo-Turkish ironclads in the Black Sea. The present British Ministry has the reputation of being pacific, of loving peace to an excess; and the reputation may be well founded. Yet it is certain that, whatever may be their leanings, they will be forced to resist Russian pretensions or retire from office. Mr. Bright is the only Minister whose faith compels him to be peaceful at all risks save in the case of an actual invasion; for Mr. Gladstone is just as likely to become almost fanatical on the subject of war as any other member of the Cabinet. The reported tone of the official despatches shows the high temperature at which the Government had arrived; and we altogether mistake the feelings of our countrymen at home if the temperature is not higher outside the Cabinet than within it. Moreover, no politicians have forgotten the lesson imparted by the general election of 1857, when Lord Palmerston, by an appeal to the country, routed the whole peace-at-any-price party. Austria and Turkey have taken the same line as the British Minister; but if we had no allies, save Turkey, we could and would fight Russia and defend Constantinople single-handed. To that point we have not apparently arrived, but it may come, and then Russia will learn that quiet, peaceful England is not yet incapable of waging war alone.

It may not be uninteresting, at this moment, to recall what occurred in Paris, at the end of the Crimean war, more than fourteen years ago. Before the Congress met a question arose whether Prussia, in virtue of the efforts she had made to bring round the Czar, should share in the deliberations. The point was ruled against her because she had not, like Austria, taken any active part in the war. We have already explained that the arrangements of 1815 necessarily bound the Prussia of that day, also the Prussia of 1856, to shape her foreign policy in deference to her powerful neighbour and ally in the North. Prussia was, therefore, excluded, and the powers that met were the belligerents—France, England, Turkey, Sardinia, Russia, and Austria. For Austria, since she placed an army behind the Carpathians in the beginning of 1854, and occupied the Principalities when the Allies moved to the Crimea, was a belligerent. The Congress met on the 25th of February, and sat seven weeks. The substance of the Treaty was debated and concluded by the Six Powers; but on the 12th of March, about three weeks before the sittings closed, Prussia, who had been a party to the Treaties of 1840-41, was invited to concur in the work and take part in the closing labours of the Congress. Her representatives were the first Minister Baron von Manteuffel, and Baron von Hatzfeldt, who, if we remember *rightly*, was the Minister for Foreign Affairs. They took their seats at the green table on the 18th of March; and, on behalf of the Prussian King, signed the main Treaty, to which three conventions were appended, each having the same force as the Treaty itself. By the main document the whole of the Seven Powers declared formally that the Sublime Porte should be admitted to participate in the public law and system of Europe; they engaged, each on his part, "to respect the territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire"; guaranteed in common the strict observance of that engagement; and laid it down that any act tending to its violation would be considered a question of general interest. The Black Sea was neutralized; that is, all ships of war, with recognized exceptions, were prohibited from entering its waters, but it was to be free to the mercantile marine of every nation. The exceptions, set forth in a convention between Russia and Turkey, and equally valid with the treaty, specified that each power should not maintain more than six war steamers of 800 tons burden, and four light vessels of 200 tons. Moreover, in order to provide more adequately for the observance of these provisions, it was stipulated that no military-maritime arsenal should be maintained by either Power on the coast of the Black Sea. To these stipulations, the Prussia of that day was, and of course the Prussia of this day still is, a party. A question arose whether the terms of the Treaty applied to the Russian building yards at Kherson and Nicholaieff, or to the Sea of Azoff; the Government of Russia refused to allow that the clauses did apply to those yards; but, on its behalf, Count Orloff gave a promise which was recorded in the protocols, that Russia would not build "anywhere on the shores of the Black Sea, or in its tributaries, or in the waters dependent on it," any ships other than those allowed to be built by the Treaty. So much for the Black Sea. The land frontier was also secured, as far as words secure anything. The frontier of Turkey was carried at every point beyond the Danube, so that Russian land did not touch any portion even of a tributary to the Pruth. The Russians claimed the Isle of Serpents, off the mouth of the Danube, and, supported even at that early stage by the French Emperor, insisted on running the boundary line through Bolgrad-Tabak on Lake Yalpukh, a sheet of water communicating with the Danube. But England, Austria, Turkey, and finally Sardinia, opposing the claims, the Russians were forced to give way. It was understood at the time that, in the conference *ad hoc* in 1857, the French voted with Russia, and that the Emperor had to pacify England by directing Sardinia to vote on her side!

Thus, it is not enough to say that Russia has no mode of assailing Constantinople save by sailing across the Black Sea or by invading the Danubian Principalities; she has no mode of reaching the Turkish territory in Europe, unless she violates territory placed under the collective guarantee of Six powers and herself; for the British and Turkish fleets will be able to prevent any Russian ships from navigating the Euxine. What line Prussia, as the head of Germany, will take is of course dependent on circumstances; but, so far as treaties go, and they do not seem to go far, the Prussia of 1856 is bound to uphold the Treaty of 1856. As the Germans are in a stupendous war they will probably temporise; but this course will not in the least make it less true that, sooner or later, Germany and Russia will each follow a divergent policy, and that Germany will not suffer the ascendancy of Russia in the valley of the Danube. We have already said that Roumania is sheltered under the collective guarantee of seven powers; but it stands in a better position even than that. Its sovereign is a Prince of Hohenzollern.

LORD AND LADY NAPIER intend to reside at Government House, Madras, throughout the season.

THE Government of India has fixed the allotment of provision opium, intended for sale in 1871, at 52,000 chests.

CAPTAIN SHERARD OSBORN, C.B., has, it is said, signified his intention to the Admiralty to take the retirement of his rank.

H. M. S. NYMPH, Commander Adams, sailed on Saturday afternoon for Zanzibar on account of the affairs of the new Sultan.

SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND has been, we are sorry to learn from Madras, again unwell. He was unable to preside at the Appellate Court on Monday last.

ALL native regiments serving in British Burmah are to be armed with the Enfield, as well as the two native corps serving at Singapore and Hongkong.

THE "Delhi Gazette" has been informed on good authority that Mr. D. C. Macnabb, C.S., will succeed Colonel Pollock as Commissioner of Peshawur.

IT is reported that Lieutenant E. E. Gibson has been deputed to define the boundary between the native States in Bundelkund and the North-Western Provinces.

THE income tax collected in Calcutta will, it is said, not be much less than thirty lakhs. It is acknowledged by the local press that Mr. Mackenzie has accomplished his disagreeable duty well.

CAPTAIN LOCKWOOD, A.D.C., is, we learn from the "Pioneer," obliged to take a trip to sea for the benefit of his health. He will go to Bombay *via* Galle, and there, meeting Lady Mayo, escort the Countess to Calcutta.

MR. L. GARTHWAITE, Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, has passed the high proficiency test in Malayalum (Madras), prescribed for officers of the Educational Department, and has been assigned a reward of Rupees 1,000.

THE French seem to be determined to lay in a large supply of coal at Mahé in case of necessity. The "Commercial Gazette" (Calcutta) informs us that several ships have been chartered to proceed to New Caledonia to load with Australian coal.

WE find (says the "Indian Daily News") that owing to the success of the Sea Island cotton, and the cheap land and labour held out to settlers in the Fiji Islands, seven vessels fully laden with passengers have sailed from Melbourne for the Fijis.

THE Supreme Government has ruled that the period of suspension of an officer on a progressive salary is not to count as service, qualifying for increase of pay, in the absence of a declaration to the contrary by the authority by whose order he is reinstated.

A MADRAS paper mentions that "in deference to the wishes of the Madras Government, the Government of India has expressed its intention not to press for any reduction in the ordinary grant assigned to the Department of Public Works for the current year."

A CALCUTTA paper enquires what has become of Colonel MacGregor and the Gazetteer of Central Asia, and partly answers its question by adding that "it is said the work halts for want of assistance, refused by Government on the plea of economy." It thinks economy in this instance is not sound policy.

WE learn from Calcutta that the temporary vacancy in the High Court, caused by the furlough granted to Mr. Justice Markby, has been offered to, and declined by, Messrs. Kennedy and Paul. The "Indian Daily News" assumes that their present emoluments "weigh too strongly against the proposed temporary honour."

THE weather at Peshawur is now cool and bracing, says the Lahore paper of the 15th, but the fever for which it is too well known still hangs about the place. The soldiers are suffering severely, and we are told that at a recent inspection only one-half the strength of one of the regiments there appeared on parade.

A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE was run through Fyzabad for the first time on the 12th November. About 15 miles of permanent way are laid down, and every exertion is being made to complete the railway works between the Gogra and Lucknow, so as to open the lines from Byramghat to Nawabgunj, and from Fyzabad to Lucknow, to the public, before the rains of 1871.

THE Viceroy's late visit has, says the "Pioneer," instilled such frantic energy into the Maharajah of Jeypore that there is no holding him. His vigour is, however, finding a happy outlet, in the shape of irrigation schemes, and he is now making a tour of inspection and inquiry in the district, accompanied by the Political Agent, and accomplishing most of his journeys on foot.

THE following is the result of the Vizianagram Races, second day:—

Maharajah's Cup ....Mr. Miller's "Melbourne." (Race disputed).
Young Maharajah's Cup..Mr. Nursing Row's "Emerald."
Waltair Stakes ....Mr. Dawlishs's "Grandmaster."

"INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION" informs us that Koura Khan, the chief of the Belooch tribe of Kosehs, is dead. His son Golam Hyder Khan, who took the town of Dera Ghazee Khan from the Sikhs and held it for Sir Herbert Edwardes (then Lieutenant Edwardes), and also did good service during the Mooltan war, also died within the last few months. An interesting account of the services of the father and son is given in Sir Herbert's "Year on the Punjab Frontier."

A CALCUTTA correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes on the 7th instant:—

"Another ugly scandal has caused a good deal of sensation in sporting circles. The Sporting Agent of the Maharajah of Vizianagram has absconded with, it is said, a lac and a quarter of rupees. The Maharajah will not prosecute him, I understand. The same sporting 'gentleman's' name was rather notorious in Calcutta a short time ago in connection with a most shameful case, of a nature which prevents me from informing you of the details."

THE Select Committee on Indian Affairs will probably be appointed in the course of the next session. Mr. Fawcett, we learn from the "Pioneer," has obtained a promise to this effect from the Government, confirming the half promise made by Mr. Gladstone in the course of the debate on the last Indian Budget. All administrative change is said to be deferred in consequence of this, and the establishment of the Civil Engineering College is postponed amongst other things.

A NATIVE in the Punjab requests his employer to increase his salary, his family being so large. The following is the manner in which he tries to express himself:—

"Gentlemen Sir

"You was kept me amounting of 2 Rupys per a month, and you did very kindly upon me but in other houses I was getting 5 or 6 Rupys of payment and you dont give me this pay in this I cannot support myself and Family and if you have this douth that this man downt good work proper do and you should ask for Mr. J —— then, that I may do a good work and therefore you did a mercy upon me."

HER MAJESTY'S letters patent conferring the title of Prince of Arcot on Azim Jah and his successors have arrived in Madras, and will shortly be presented by the Governor to His Highness with some state and ceremony. The arrival of these letters patent has been delayed, says the "Madras Times," owing to a desire that His Highness should begin his career as the bearer of a title granted by Her Majesty free from debt. It appears the labours of Mr. Roberts have very nearly placed the affairs of the Prince in this state.

THE following written application for a divorce was, on the 6th instant, presented to the Magistrate of Police, Calcutta, by the applicant himself. The magistrate refused to accede to the application, on the ground that he had not the power to grant a divorce:—

"Sir,—I have the honor to bring to your notice that my 2nd wife impatinent that from yesterday I cooked myself, my father promised me 4 annas to-day one year, after my breakfast my wife refused to-day, showed infancy character, that my father caught her two hands, of this bitter shame I pray for divorce excluding her from house.—I have, &c., ROY CHONN NAUG."

THE "Indian Daily News" trusts the trifling occurrence at the Supreme Council on Friday (11th)—the first re-assemblage in Calcutta after the return from Simla—has no ominous signification. The Finance Member did not arrive until the Viceroy had opened the proceedings. Sir Richard Temple went towards the chair he had been accustomed to use, but found another occupant in it. He then turned to a vacant seat nearer the Viceroy, but in approaching it, stumbled over Mr. Strachey's box. It is not many months since the contents of that same box very nearly upset the Knight. The outside has now apparently taken its turn of duty.

THE case of Regina v. Kirwan, has been proceeding in the Chief Court, Lahore. It began on the 10th. "The extraordinary statements of some of the witnesses regarding their evidence in the lower Court have caused a considerable sensation. Yesterday" (we quote the Lahore journal of the 15th) "the Court adjourned on account of the illness of one of the jurymen. The hearing of the remainder of the evidence on the first charge was therefore postponed indefinitely: a new jury was summoned and empannelled this morning to try the prisoner on the second charge in the indictment. The case is likely to prove very intricate and protracted."

FROM a Simla letter of the 13th:—

"Dr. Jones, civil surgeon, and the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse will shortly leave Simla for good. The latter gentleman has been most indefatigable in his duties, consistently holding divine service regularly twice every day, although on more than one occasion the reverend gentleman has had even a more scanty congregation than Dean Swift, when that venerable prelate addressed his old clerk, the only person present besides himself, saying,—'Dearly beloved Roger, &c.' We had the Rev. Archdeacon Pratt here last Sunday. He preached an excellent charity sermon on behalf of the Christian schools in India. It is quite certain that the marriage of Sir Richard Temple with the elder daughter of an Officiating High Court Judge will take place ere long—or earlier. Glorious weather."

THE candidates for the Matriculation and First Arts Examinations at Madras are as follows:—

For the Matriculation 1,400
For the First Arts 284

The numbers registered for three years are as follows—

	F.A.	Mat.
1868	472	1,378
1869	555	1,251
1870	284	1,400

The falling off in the number of First Arts candidates is believed to be almost, if not entirely, due to the extension of the period between the Mat. and F. A. examinations from one to two years, and the consequent exclusion this year of all who passed the Matriculation Examination in 1869.

"IT is expected," says the "Madras Times," "that if no floods should come down the Cheyair to interfere with the work of laying down a tramway across the river bed, through railway communication with Cuddapah will be re-established early next [this] week. The railway authorities are pushing on the work as fast as they can. Great arrears of goods traffic have accumulated, and every day that the line remains closed to heavy traffic is a serious loss to the company. It is uncertain when the running of night trains will be resumed, but no doubt the Post Office will see that it is done at the earliest opportunity. The breaking of the bridge compels us to post our English letters here nearly a day earlier than would be necessary if night trains were running."

IN the last administration report of the Rajpootana States, Colonel Keatinge gives emphatic testimony to the urgent need of the railway which formed one of the objects of Lord Mayo's recent tour. He says—"A railway between Agra and Ajmere would have saved an amount of protracted misery which cannot be considered without horror." It is satisfactory to learn from a contemporary that "the engineers and their staff are already collecting in the neighbourhood of Jeypore, and that they speak confidently of locating the line and commencing the earth-work by the 1st of January next. Thus, the famished poor of Ajmere and the neighbourhood will find an early market for their labour, and if things are only allowed to take their natural course, two years hence the grain-stores of other provinces may remove the curse of famine from the land for always."

EARS seem to be growing in Calcutta. The local newspapers, we should explain, have not been very courteous to one another lately. One of them, the "Indian Daily News," had a long article on the "Englishman" the other day containing an insinuating sentence about somebody writing himself down an ass, and another sentence, having either a general or special signification, as one likes to take it, about "assinine stupidity," and winding up by asking, "Is there no one to take charge of the editor? Where is Dr. Payne?"—Dr. Payne being, we presume, the Dr. Niven of Calcutta. The "Englishman" continues the charming little controversy in the following paragraph:—

"Where is Dr. Payne?"—There is positively an individual at large in this city who persists in spelling "asinine" with one *s*, notwithstanding the authoritative example of a "widely circulated" and "justly popular" journal, in which it is spelt with two. The latter ought certainly to be the best judge of the attributes of the useful and ill-used animal, whose voice is so little attuned to harmony that it is to be hoped, for its own sake, that, however long its ears may be, they are not "good for music."

THE Calcutta "Examiner" thinks it scents a job:—

"The General Orders last received contain an appointment which has very much the appearance of a job. Major F. B. Norman, second in command of the 24th Native Infantry, is nominated to officiate as Commandant of the 20th Native Infantry. Had the officiating vacancy been in Major Norman's own regiment, there could be no objection to his succeeding to it, as it is doubtless desirable to promote officers, as far as practicable, in their own regiments; but why he should be selected to take the command of another corps we cannot understand, except it be for the simple reason that he is a brother of Major-General Norman, member of Council, &c., &c., &c.!"

The "Indian Daily News" comes to the rescue—

"The usual remark hereto has been that the gallant member of Council never helped anybody unless himself, whatever the claim or relationship might happen to be. Both charges cannot be just. The one or the other, if not both, must have had their origin in ill-feeling. From a knowledge of the facts of the case, extending over many years, we venture to say that no officer in the army has evinced so large an indifference to the advancement of his friends and relations as General Norman, and this with the amplest power to assist them."

THE Board of Agency of the East India Railway Company has suggested to the Government of India the necessity for framing a bill for the prevention of contagious diseases in railway carriages, and has solicited the Advocate General of Bengal for an expression of his opinion on the subject. That learned gentleman, in the opinion recorded by him, is said to have proposed, while approving of the measure suggested by the Board that the bill should provide punishments for offenders to the following effect:—If any person knowingly takes with him another afflicted with a contagious disease, such as cholera, small-pox, hooping-cough, diphtheria, &c., in a railway carriage, or procures for him a railway ticket to enable him to undertake his intended journey, he should be punished with a fine. A person conveying by rail the body of a man who has died of a contagious disease should also be mulcted with fine. The bill should also provide that in case of a passenger in a railway carriage suddenly attacked with a contagious disease, such as cholera, small-pox, &c., all other passengers will be required to quit the compartment in which the patient is lodged, save and except his friends and relatives (if any) who take care of him. The above proposition has been referred to the Legislative Department, and a bill is now being prepared, and will shortly be submitted to the Viceregal Legislative Council.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN COMPLICATIONS.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 18TH NOV., 5-35 P.M.

A decree of the Czar orders the recruitment of the Russian army on the Prussian plan.

It is anticipated in official circles at Berlin that a peaceful solution of the Russian question will be arrived at, but an understanding between Russia and Prussia is admitted.

The King of Prussia announces that the Duke of Mecklenburg repulsed the enemy along the whole line near Dreux yesterday at noon. Many prisoners were taken. The French fled towards Le Man.

The French army of the Loire is massed between Orleans and Orthenay.

OBITUARY.

Colonel William Burlton; Major Innes; and Colonel John Cramer.

LONDON, 19TH NOV., 3-50 A.M.

French accounts confirm the report of fighting at Dreux, but give no results. Other slight engagements have taken place at Landelles and Orthenay.

News from Paris, dated the 12th instant, states that the people are tired of the siege, and are anxious for an armistice and a Constituent Assembly.

LONDON, 19TH NOV., 12-20 P.M.

A supplementary despatch from Prince Gortschakoff was presented to Earl Granville simultaneously with the circular regarding the treaty of 1856. The despatch states that Prince Gortschakoff believes it possible that an earnest understanding can be arrived at by England and Russia, and says that the latter Power attaches the highest value to that result as the best guarantee for the preservation of peace and the equilibrium of power in Europe, and from complications in the East.

It is reported from Berlin that Russia has large bodies of troops in the south.

LONDON, 18TH NOV., NOON.

The tone of the Liverpool Cotton market today was quiet and unchanged.

Total weekly sales of Cotton ..	76,000 bales.
,, ,, Surats..	26,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton	408,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats..	281,000 ,,
,, weekly import of Cotton	47,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats..	16,000 ,,

Fair Dhollerah, 6 9-16d.

LONDON, 18TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was declining.

Fair Dhollerah, 6 9-16d.

In the Manchester market there is a better demand at reduced prices.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s 9d.
8¼ ,, ,, 9s. 1½d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 0½d.

By British Indian Cable.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Hindoostan with the outward Indian mails left Aden for Bombay on the 19th inst. at 6 P.M.

CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Another victim of that pestilent disease, cholera. A young officer of the Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Burnett, died a day or two since at Soonee, the first march out of Poona on the Ahmednugger road. This disease is fostered at the Punderpoor fair, and is scattered broadcast through the land by the herds of natives who congregate to worship at the shrine of their god Wittoba. Why will not Government abolish this hotbed of disease? Suttee no longer exists. It is true the pilgrims are forbidden to enter camps and stations where European troops are quartered, but they merely avoid the station and carry the germs of the pestilence along the road that our troops have to pass when ordered to move, the result being that many a fine fellow is cut off in his prime, a victim to the want of energy of a Government who fears the caste prejudices of natives more than it values the lives of its soldiers.—Yours, &c., A SOLDIER.

18th November.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

WE are happy to acknowledge our obligation to the "Poona Observer" for the following official announcement of the change in the time of the departure of the Overland mails. Perhaps it would have been better, however, if the community of Bombay, which is at least as important as the community of Poona, had had the benefit of the announcement direct:—

"TO ALL POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

"The following time table shewing the dates of departure of the homeward overland mail steamers from Bombay, is published for general information in supersession of the postal notice No. 9, dated 6th September 1870.

"Inspecting Postmasters will be careful to see that the required changes in the latest safe dates for posting overland letters are made in the several Post Offices in their respective divisions, and duly known to the public—

SUNDAY AT 8 A. M.	SATURDAY AT 5-30 P. M.
13th November 1870.	3rd December 1870.
20th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,
27th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,
	24th ,, ,,
	31st ,, ,,

"G. BATTYE, Postmaster" General.
"Bombay, Postmaster General's Office, 11th November."

THE MAZAGON COMPANY.

OF all the financial and land reclamation companies that sprung up between 1864 and 1865, none seems to be so ill-fated as the Mazagon Land Company. Its sad history has been before the public from time to time. Originally purchased in 1864 from Government for forty lakhs of rupees, the property next passed into other hands for fifty-five lakhs; and since then, in some shape or other, its cost has swelled to eighty lakhs, or £800,000. The capital has been now nominally reduced to Rs. 35,00,000, divided into 1,750 shares of Rs. 2,000 each—the present market value being about Rs. 1,000. From the published report of the proceedings of the general meeting recently held, it appears that the shareholders are shaking off their lethargy and looking more closely into their concern. An active shareholder has learned with surprise—and those who were not aware of the fact and who are interested in the company will be more chagrined than surprised—that in less than four years from this time, the Mazagon Land Company will have to pay to Government by way of rental the modest sum of Rs. 23,025, instead of Rs. 400, which it now pays, per annum. It seems that when the sale was effected, it was stipulated that during the first ten years of the lease, Government were to charge Rs. 400 as a yearly rental on the company's property at Mazagon, and during the remainder of the lease, which is for the term of 999 years, from 26th August 1864, the sum of Rs. 23,025! It is a singular fact that since the date of the execution of the deed of conveyance up to the present time, this most important matter has never been mentioned at any of the numerous meetings which have been held since the company was formed, nor has it been brought to the notice of the shareholders in any way by the several managers and secretaries in whose hands it has successively passed. We are afraid the shareholders have discovered their mistake or bad bargain a little too late. The object of Government in fixing the rental at Rs. 400 per annum for the first ten years was perhaps to make the burden as light as possible in the early period of the lease. As present the prospects of the company are not at all cheering.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 28TH OCTOBER.

SHORTLY after six o'clock on Saturday evening rockets and guns intimated the appearance of what was supposed to be the English mail. It turned out, however, to be a false signal, and the P. & O Co.'s s. s. China, bringing the mails of 28th October, was signalled only yesterday, about noon, and anchored in the harbour at two o'clock. She left Suez at 10 A.M. on the 7th instant, arrived at Aden at 4 in the morning of the 13th, and left that night at half-past 10. The China brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton—Colonel Layard, Mrs Layard, and the Misses (2) Layard, Major Willoughby, Mrs Willoughby and infant, Captain and Mrs Creak, Captain Leggatt, Captain Thompson, Captain Gardiner, Captain Wilson, Captain Philips, Lieutenant Dundas, Dr O Wiley, Dr Shekleton, Dr and Mrs Turnbull, Mr and Mrs Boswell, Mr and Mrs Reid, Mr and Mrs Glover, children, and ayah, Mr Andrews, Mrs Andrews, infant, and native servant, Mr and Mrs Green, Mrs Rice, Mrs Baker, Mrs Raitt, Mrs Blunt, infant, and ayah, Mrs Potter, Mrs Abercrombie, infant, and European female servant, Mrs Slessor, Miss Legg, Miss Morris, Miss Reid, Miss Dyet, Miss Spry, Messrs F McCortier, Richards, Cunningham, Marsden, J A Cassels, J A H Elliot, Buckland, Brown, D Park, H Tippett, Ensoll, Jackson, Somers, Bailey, Gompertz, J S Smith, Carter, D Hunter, J Slight, A Parker, R B Handcock, A Rodger, T Kelter, Munro, F Fogg, M Fogg, Hand, and Coppleston, Lama Basga, and two servants of the Nawab of Bengal.

From Lisbon—Senor Mendonga.

From Marseilles—Captain Ewart, and European man servant.

From Suez—Major Bardin, Messrs R H Rothenburg, C Comm, J Figgins, A MacReach, A Mowbray, T E Taylor, W E Crauns, and Fleming.

From Aden—A number of Mahomedan passengers.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MANCHESTER, 21ST OCTOBER.

ALL sorts of wild rumours about fresh negotiations for peace have been current this week; and the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday has given consistency to the report that Bismarck and Jules Favre are now both anxious to make some concession for the sake of putting an end to the war. It is impossible there can be any truth in the strange story of a Prussian intrigue to ignore the Provisional Government, and negotiate with Bazaine for the surrender of Metz, on the understanding that the German armies will retire from before Paris to the frontier they intend to keep in Lorraine, and leave the Marshal, who is supposed to be still devoted to the Emperor, to employ his army in restoring order and bringing back Napoleon. Certainly if there were any intention on the part of the Prussians to aid in carrying out such a scheme, no neutral State could take part in or give its assent to an enterprise intended to secure the triumph of a party rather than to restore lasting peace to Europe. Some of the English newspapers have been far less friendly to France, since the fall of the Empire, than they were at the beginning of the war; but our Government, from its constitution and principles, ought to prefer the Republic to the Empire, and, in any case, is bound to deal loyally with France, instead of intriguing for a Bonapartist restoration. Whatever proposals, then, may have been made to or from Marshal Bazaine, I presume that our Government will only take notice of a change in the views and intentions of the actual Government of France. It is noticeable that, within the last week, though an attempt is still made by M. Jules Favre to repeat the old language of defiance, the French Foreign Office has betrayed in its circulars an anxiety to treat. Now that they see with open eyes the full and terrible meaning of that war of extermination, of which Parisian journalists talked so lightly, and all the extreme physical suffering and social anarchy it involves for the French nation, even if it afford the best chance of ultimate success, M. Gambetta and the other Moderates in the Government may well shrink from having recourse to so dread an instrument of national regeneration, and determine that patriotism itself commands them to make one final appeal to the forbearance of the conquering Prussians. The *Times* hinted some days ago that France might be induced to give way so far as to consent to the neutralisation of the territory claimed by the Prussians, and urged that the neutral States should mutually guarantee this neutrality, so as to do away with the ridiculous plea gravely put forward by Count Bismarck, that poor Germany requires for her own protection that Alsace and Lorraine should not remain in the hands of France. For non-intervention Liberals are, of course, frightened at the mere mention of a new guarantee to be given by England; but a country which claims any influence in European affairs must be prepared to take upon itself some portion of the responsibility of keeping the peace which it recommends the belligerents to conclude; and the really important question is, whether Prussia would be satisfied with such a guarantee. It is hard to say how far Count Bismarck himself sanctions what Lord E. Fitzmaurice calls the "language of undiluted brutality" in which many of the German papers speak of annexing Lorraine and Alsace against the will of the population; nor would one attribute too much importance to the statements of one of the Prussian Civil Commissioners charged with the administration of the conquered provinces, who met a correspondent of the *Times* in a railway train, and frightened him with the declaration that Prussia intends to rule Alsace and Lorraine as Russia rules Poland. It is certain that there is a strong party at the Prussian head-quarters which is determined that French provinces shall not be reduced to the level of Poland, or Germany to the level of Russia; and, if this Liberal party be backed by the strongly expressed public opinion of neutral Europe, even the strong will of the German Chancellor may be bent. But England must speak out much more strongly and clearly than she has hitherto done, if she really wish to take a leading part in the blessed work of restoring peace to Europe.

Meanwhile, the preparations for the siege of Paris go on without intermission. The Parisians are annoyed at the bombardment being put off so long. Having made up their minds to die gloriously behind their fortifications, they ask with ever-increasing fretfulness why the Prussians don't come on. But the besiegers know their work too well to be in any hurry. They have had, too, greater trouble than they looked for in bringing up their heavy guns. The fall of Soissons has now given them a second line of railway from Chalons westward; but hitherto they have had only the Strasburg line, which, on account of the breaking in of one tunnel, could not be used further than up to about forty miles from Paris; and interruptions of the line have been so frequent all the way to Nancy that the transport of guns could hardly be effected more expeditiously than on a common road. The Prussians are not likely to make the mistake of commencing fire before they have all their siege guns in position; for that would only be to oblige the French gunners by indicating to them the precise positions on which they might concentrate an overpowering fire instead of wasting their shot and shell aimlessly on a chain of outposts extending over a circle of fully sixty miles. The Prussians, on their side, express great astonishment that the garrison of Paris has allowed them to entrench themselves without harassing them by frequent and desperate sorties. But the conduct of the Parisians in this respect is much more easily explained than that of Bazaine at Metz, who reserved his force for serious sorties till the enemy had protected himself with strong field fortifications. Bazaine has an army of splendid soldiers under him, while Trochu has an array of badly armed men, most of whom a month ago had probably never fired a gun. The Governor of Paris himself—and it is a good sign that he dares to tell the people the truth—says he will not lead the troops out till he has organised a field artillery to contend with that of the Prussians. But this is a work that takes time; and meanwhile famine draws nearer, and the Prussian position grows stronger every day. In the sorties that have been made the French infantry have fought well; but they are quite outmatched for want of artillery, and Paris therefore can but wait on, hoping that an army will come from some quarter to its relief. The army of the Loire, however, has not yet retaken Orleans; that of the Vosges is fast falling back on Besançon and Lyons; that of the north, which General Bourbaki has elected to command, has no head-quarters yet that we know of, and merely consists of troops distributed among the chief towns of Normandy and Picardy; while Bazaine is credibly reported to be treating for the surrender of Metz. If Metz capitulate, releasing Prince Frederick Charles's army for new operations, the boldest Frenchman may well despair of his country. If, on the other hand, Bazaine persist in holding out, the fortunes of France may not be desperate even yet, for the soldiers of the army of the Loire have shown that they can fight well if only they are well led, and one success might change the whole course of the war.

I have written this letter hurriedly to catch the mail, which leaves here now at 12 in the morning instead of 10 at night. The Post Office has given up the "supplementary mail," but keeps on the supplementary postage.

I had almost forgotten to say that I was invited last Wednesday to attend a meeting of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at which Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was present, and repeated his speech about the income tax in India. The chairman called on me to reply to this speech, and I went over arguments with which your readers are familiar enough, quoting Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's report to show the actual working of the income tax in Bombay. Mr. Henry Ashworth followed on the same side, and the Board, with little further discussion, passed the following resolution:—"That this Board, having considered the letter of the Bombay Association, and the remarks addressed to it by its representative, is of opinion that an income tax in India is fair and equitable as a source of revenue, and that on any remission of taxation, it is of opinion that the salt tax, as pressing heavily upon the poorer classes of India, should have the first consideration of Government." The *Manchester Guardian* makes the following remarks on the discussion:—

"The Manchester Chamber of Commerce refused yesterday to make itself a party to the agitation against the Indian income tax, which is sedulously kept up in this country by agents representing the class on which the burden of the tax falls in India. We do not propose to enter here into a discussion of the arguments for and against the income tax further than to say we believe the Chamber exercised a wise discretion in resolving that the direct taxation of the wealthy trading class of India is a fair and reasonable mode of raising revenue for the service of the State, and that, should the Indian Government find itself able to reduce taxation, it ought to prefer cutting down the salt duties, which press upon the mass of the nation, to repealing the income tax, which is paid by only half a million of people, besides the servants of Government, out of a population of 150,000,000. On other grounds, however, we rejoice that our Chamber of Commerce rejected the memorial of the representative of the Bombay Association. The Indian financial statement is not merely submitted every year to the Council at Calcutta, but it is afterwards sent home to be brought before both Houses of Parliament. It may be true that Indian debates are very badly attended, but the mere possibility of inducing the Secretary of State to reverse the decrees of the Indian Finance Minister leads every one who is discontented with his own share of taxation to aid in bringing such influence to bear at the India Office as he hopes will give him relief. Thus, during the four months of April to July of this year numerous meetings were held in London of persons connected with India, and the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff were besieged with deputations and pelted with memorials, speeches, and pamphlets against the income tax till they must have been almost ready to give way out of sheer weariness. All this time, too, a vigorous polemic against the tax was maintained by the Indian press, and such hopes were held out of the ultimate repeal of the impost as kept men's minds unsettled and made the collection of the tax doubly difficult. Finally, both Houses sanctioned the levy of the tax for this year, which has already half expired; and now Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, of the Bombay Association, comes round on a tour to provincial chambers of commerce, to get them to help him in prolonging a contest which appears to us to be waged in the selfish interests of one class alone of the natives of India. Is not Mr. Nowrojee trying to carry his 'constitutional agitation' a little too far? Chambers of commerce would have enough to do if they listened patiently to every man who comes to them with a grievance, and says he is authorised to speak in the name of that unknown quantity, the people of India. If the Manchester Chamber discuss Indian finance at all, let them discuss it as a whole. All we regret is that the mercantile element is not represented on the Indian Council, so that the financial policy of the Indian Government may be brought regularly under the scrutiny of men of business. But this is one of the points that may be urged on the attention of Mr. Fawcett's Parliamentary Committee, which will sit next session to report upon the administration of India. Meanwhile, Englishmen who wish for public works in India are, above all others, bound not to encourage an agitation to deprive that country of the only new source of revenue that Indian financiers in their extremity have been able to discover."

J. M. M.

MANCHESTER, 28TH OCTOBER.

FRENCH marshals' batons will soon be as plentiful in Berlin as tobacco pipes; and, as for regimental eagles, enough have been taken for every shopkeeper in the Prussian capital to get one to hang over his door. Macmahon at Sedan had the unenviable distinction of surrendering with the largest number of men ever up to that time taken prisoners at one blow by a victorious army; but now Bazaine has outdone even Macmahon. Mr. Russell, in one of his latest letters from Versailles, says the reduction of Metz will only set free an army of 120,000 men, so that Bazaine has yielded a till now virgin fortress with 150,000 men to an army numerically inferior to his own. His military position must have been desperate, or he would never, even in the hope of assisting to restore peace to his distracted country, have submitted to such a humiliation. From orders issued by General Coffinière, commanding the garrison of Metz, it appears that more than a fortnight ago the allowance of bread, to be made only of wheat and bran mixed, was fixed at four-fifths of a pound for each adult, and there was no salt, and no meat but horse-flesh. The same officer had found it necessary to protest against the discussion of politics, and to urge the population "to repress any sort of tumult, discord, or disturbance which might occur, and do away with useless proclamations, all of which only tend to promote discord and misery." Clearly, therefore, the privations were great, and there was much discontent on account of the political changes that had occurred in France. For the last three weeks desertions have been constantly on the increase, and the state of the deserters has been found to be more wretched every day. But, without venturing to accuse Bazaine of surrendering the place too soon, I must say that the nature of the French soldier cannot but be wholly changed from what it was in the days of the First Empire, when 130,000 unwounded men, the flower of the French army, including the whole corps of the Imperial Guard, can be caught in a trap and forced to lay down their arms to an inferior army of German troops. There has been more talk of heroes and heroism in this war than perhaps in any other on record; but the French have fought no battles like Leipsic or Waterloo, stood no sieges to be compared with those of Badajos, San Sebastian, and Genoa, and yet there are now in Germany, including the army of Metz, nearly half as many unwounded prisoners as there are German soldiers in France. General Moltke has now the unequalled glory of being able to boast that of all that splendid army of the Rhine, which marched out of Paris little more than three months ago to avenge Sadowa and restore the military supremacy of France in Europe, there is not a man who stood by the colours who is not killed, wounded, or a prisoner. The whole regular army of France, in fact, has been disarmed and sent to Germany. The catastrophe is so complete and overwhelming that, with all its tragic reality, it seems almost too absurd to be true. Fancy the whole Imperial Guard marched through Berlin as prisoners of war, at the head of more than a quarter of a million of other French troops! It looks like the romance of war, not war itself, like one of the exploits of Thackeray's hero, Major Gahagan, rather than the sober business-like result of a European General's scientific calculations. Even Napoleon's retreat from Moscow was better than this. A remnant of the Old Guard did fight its way back to Warsaw. There is nothing in all military history so deplorable as Bazaine's capitulation. With decent Generalship the army need never have been shut up in Metz at all. It is curious to note that the railway system of France broke down at the very point at which it would have been most useful. When Bazaine began his retreat, he might, if he had had a railway open from Metz to Verdun, have moved his troops quickly beyond the reach of the Prussians after the battle of Sunday, August 14, on the right bank of the Moselle. Having only a road he was obliged to move cautiously, and the active enemy caught him up on August 16 at Mars-la-Tour. The battle of that day is now proved to have ended in a victory for the French, who,

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

THE WAR.

THE CAPITULATION OF METZ.

(*Daily News*, Oct. 28.)

The telegrams we publish this morning from the Moselle have the advantage of being decisive. Only yesterday despatches dated "Saarbruck, Oct. 26, P.M.," were published in London, stating that "There is no sign of the surrender of Metz." Yesterday morning, however, in the language of the King's telegram, "The army of Marshal Bazaine and the fortress of Metz capitulated, with 150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded," and were yesterday afternoon to lay down their arms. We shall soon hear from our Special Correspondent how this large number of 130,000 unwounded prisoners is made up. We know for certain that since the battle of Gravelotte not a man has entered the fortress although many have issued forth to return no more. The garrison of Metz has been stated to consist of 16,000 men, or 20,000 including Sedentary National Guards. The French army under Bazaine at Courcelles on the 14th, at Vionville on the 16th, and at Gravelotte on the 18th of August was made up, as an official French telegram informed us at the time, of the following corps:—50,000 men of the Marshal's own corps, 30,000 of General Ladmirault's corps, 25,000 of Frossard's corps, and the Imperial Guard 25,000 strong—in all 130,000 men; add to these 20,000 men for the garrison, and we get a number equal to that of the French at and around Metz before the sanguinary engagements of the third week of August began, without making any allowance for loss in those battles, or in the subsequent sorties.

Metz has not been besieged in the full sense of the word. It has been invested and brought to surrender under the compulsion of starvation. It is worth while to keep this fact well in view, considering the tactics followed by the Germans before Paris. Metz has been starved into surrender, and yet there is no reason to suppose that a single individual has perished from absolute want. Common sense always steps in, at least in our days, to prevent the last extremity of distress. A fortnight ago our Special Correspondent observed that not a mouse could pass through the German lines into Metz, and the balloon post, and the desperate sorties of August 31 and October 7, show that no one could get out. By maintaining the blockade in its strictness, the Germans have obtained possession of the city and fortress of Metz and the various strong detached forts by which they are surrounded, without knocking a single stone out of its place, or even dismantling one of their guns. The fortress itself has been so often described that it is only necessary to observe now that, whether for its position astride the Moselle, or for the strength of its own proper defences, the master-pieces of Vauban and Cormontaigne, or the massive forts which surround it on all sides, or its internal military resources of all kinds, Metz is unsurpassed in the world. Such a place, defended by an army of 130,000 soldiers, not only the best now remaining to France, but, in great part, the best she ever had, might well be deemed impregnable. It was a hard but perfectly practicable task to keep these soldiers within the invested circle, and that done, they themselves performed the remaining work of the besiegers. The stories we have heard for the last fortnight of the want of food, though told by deserters, were true. For the last fortnight the army and the townspeople have wanted bread. This time last week, as our Correspondent at Esch telegraphs, General Coffiniere was compelled to inform Marshal Bazaine that he could no longer feed his troops, and that the latter must shift for themselves. Thereupon began, with Bazaine's connivance, that system of rapid wholesale and systematic desertion which so many correspondents have mentioned as an extraordinary feature of the siege. Bazaine may have hoped that with the more patient and enduring men left behind he could perhaps hold out until the chances of fortune had been further tried. At all events, out-post firing ceased, and desertions become so numerous as to give cause for consideration at the German head-quarters. Prince Frederick Charles was ready to provision all the French troops at Metz on their surrender, but not to take charge of them by installments without gaining the fortress, and thus when French soldiers arrived at the German outposts, no longer in dozens, or scores, but by fifties, they were sent back. It was then necessary to think of capitulating. Apparently the mission of General Boyer had not had the hoped for effect, and the surrender must therefore take place under strictly military conditions. It appears to have been on Monday evening that General Coffiniere and Marshal Bazaine agreed that the time to capitulate had come, and an intimation to this effect was sent to Prince Frederick Charles. Our Correspondent at Esch states this was the first intimation which the Prince had had of a readiness to surrender the fortress, previous overtures having had reference solely to Bazaine's army. Just before, Lebœuf had issued his order of the day, promising his men a sortie which should enable them to gain Lille; and in accordance with other and private information, German troops had been massed towards Gravelotte. On Tuesday a negotiator, said to have been General Changarnier, appeared at the German head quarters to ask for conditions, and spent an hour with the Prince. He returned to Metz much cast down on account of the severity of the Prince's terms, which would appear to have been unconditional surrender. Nothing was finally settled at that interview, but another meeting was held at Frescaty, three miles south of Metz, between three Prussian staff officers and Marshal Bazaine with two other French officers in high command. At the termination of this conference some points remained unsettled, but whatever these were they did not delay the crisis, and the capitulation took place apparently yesterday (Thursday) morning, according to the King's telegram. In the interval precautions appear to have been taken to prevent the escape from Metz of soldiers who might join other armies, or as free bands infest the roads or occupy the villages, and prolong a desultory resistance. Thus the bivouac fires were kept burning on Tuesday night, and the roads were covered with strong guards. But no attempt at evasion was made, and the French army and garrison have surrendered entire. In respect of the number of prisoners and the value of the prize of war, this surrender is far more important, if less dazzling, than that of the Emperor and Marshal MacMahon's army at Sedan—it is in truth of more consequence than Sedan and Strasburg together, since it is the defeat of a finer army and the capture of a much stronger fortress. Looked at in an exclusively military light, it is the greatest misfortune the French arms have ever known. A few months ago it would not have been believed possible for any force whatever to shut up 130,000 unwounded French soldiers, commanded by brave and popular Marshals, within a circle from five to eight miles in diameter. But the work is done, and the reward has been gathered. It was ten weeks yesterday since Bazaine fell back from Gravelotte, and took shelter under the forts of Metz, so that the investment has lasted just that time.

It is a sign of the vigour of the German armies at the end of a long and wearisome siege that on Tuesday evening, before the capitulation was complete, the second corps received marching orders for Paris, and actually set out the same evening. In presence of the great news of the day, all other sinks into insignificance. Now that Strasburg and Metz have been taken, the resistance of fortresses like Verdun, Mezieres, and Thionville, can only be considered formal, while the release of the large army of Prince Frederick Charles will enable Count Moltke to give an enormous extension to the operations of his field forces, should that course seem desirable. It is reasonable to hope that this signal event will have its effect on the French statesmen—who will probably hear of it soon now that communications have been opened to admit M. Thiers to Paris—and that an armistice will be signed. We believe that the latest telegraphic advices from Tours favours this expectation.

THE BARS OF THE CAGE.

[FROM THE "DIARY OF A BESIEGED RESIDENT" IN THE "DAILY NEWS."]

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Last night and early this morning I had an opportunity to inspect the bars of the cage in which I am confined. I happened to say before a superior officer that I was very desirous to see what was going on on the ramparts and in the forts at night, but that I had as yet been foiled in my endeavours to do so, when he told me that he would take me to both, provided in any account that I might give of them I would not mention localities, which might get him into trouble, or in general anything which might afford aid and comfort to the enemy. Of course I accepted his offer, and at eleven o'clock p.m. we started on horseback. We soon struck the Rue des Ramparts, and dismounted. Along the top of the ramparts there was a line of sentinels. They were so numerous in some places that they almost touched each other. Every few minutes the cry, "Sentinelles prenez garde à vous," went along. Behind them grandes gardes and other patrols were continually passing, and we could hardly move a step without being obliged to give the password, with a bayonet in close proximity to our chests. The National Guards were sleeping, in some places in tents, in others in huts, and I found many more in the neighbouring houses. Here and there there was a canteen, where warm coffee and other such refreshments were sold, and in some places casemates were already built. In the bastions there were camps of Artillerymen, Mobiles, and Nationals. All was very quiet, and I was agreeably surprised to find with what order and method everything was conducted. At about four o'clock this morning we passed through one of the gates, outside there were patrols coming and going, and I could see numerous regiments on each side of the road, some in tents, others sleeping in the open air, or trying to do so, for the nights are already very chilly. We were stopped almost every two minutes, and my friend had to explain who and what he was. At last we reached a fort. Here we had a long parley before we were admitted. When we got in, the day was breaking. We were taken into the room of the commandant, with whom my friend had some business to transact. He was a sailor, and from his cool and calm demeanour, I am convinced that he will give a good account of himself if he is attacked. In the fort there were Mobiles and soldiers, and by the guns stood the sailors. I talked to several of them as they leant against their guns, or walked up and down as though they were keeping watch on deck. None of them had left the fort for the last three weeks, and they seemed to have no particular desire to go "on shore," as they called Paris. Their fire, they said, had, they believed, done considerable damage to the works which the Prussians had tried to erect, with their range. The commander now came out with some of his officers, and we tried to search with telescopes the distant woods which were supposed to conceal the enemy. I confess that I saw absolutely nothing except trees and some houses, which were in ruins. "Throw a shell into those houses," cried the commandant, and off went one of the great guns. It fell wide. "Try again," he said. This time we could see through the glasses that the house had been hit, for a portion of one of the walls toppled over, and a column of dust arose. No Prussians, however, emerged. A few shots were then fired promiscuously into the woods, in order to sound the lines; and then commandant, officers, friend and I half deafened, withdrew to breakfast. I was, of course, cautious in my conversation, and all that was said I do not care to repeat—the general feeling, however, seemed to be that the prospects of Paris defending itself successfully were considerably weakened by the "lot of lawyers" who interfered with matters about which they knew nothing. The National Guards, who I hear are to occupy the forts, were laughed at by these warriors; as for the Mobiles, it was thought that in two months they might become good soldiers, but that their discipline was most defective. "When we get them in here," said a gruff old Captain, "we do not stand their nonsense; but outside, when they are alone with their officers, they do very much what they please." The soldiers of the regular army, I was told, had recovered their *morale*, and if well led, might be depended upon. As was natural, the sailors were greatly extolled, and I think they deserved it; the best came from Brittany; and like Joe Bagstock, "they are tough, sir, very tough—what are called in French, 'wolves of the sea.'" Breakfast over, we returned to Paris in company with two or three officers, who had been given leave of absence for the day. This afternoon, hearing that egress was allowed at the Barrière de Neuilly, I started out in a fiacre, to see what was to be seen in that direction. Along the Avenue de Neuilly there were encampments of soldiers of the line and Mobiles. At the bridge of Neuilly my fiacre was stopped, but having explained to the commander of the picket that I wanted to take a walk, and shown my papers, for some reason best known to himself, he allowed me to go forward on foot. In Courbevoie all the houses were shut up, except those occupied by troops, and the windows of these were filled with sandbags. Right and left trees were being cut down, and every moment some old poplar was brought to the ground. I passed through Courbevoie, as no one seemed to notice me, and held on to the right until I struck Asnieres. It is a species of French Greenwich, full of betels, tea gardens, and restaurants. The last time I had been there was on a Sunday, when it was crowded with Parisian bourgeois, and they were eating, drinking, dancing, and making merry. The houses had not been destroyed, but there was not a living soul in the place. On the promenade by the river the leaves were falling from the trees under which were the benches as of old. The gay signs still hung above the restaurants, and here and there was an advertisement informing the world that M. Pitou offered his hosts beer at so much the glass, or that the more ambitious Monsieur Some One Else was prepared to serve an excellent dinner of eels for two francs, but I might as well have expected to get beer or eels in Palmyra as in this village where a few short weeks ago fish, flesh, and fowl, wine and beer were as plentiful as at Greenwich and Richmond during the season. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," I said to myself, and I should have repeated some lines from this admirable poem had I remembered any; as I did not, I walked on in the direction of Colombes, vaguely ruminating upon Pompeii, Palmyra, fish dinners at Greenwich, and the mutability of human things. I had hardly left Asnieres, however, and was plodding along a path, when I was recalled to the realities of life by half-a-dozen Mobiles springing up from behind a low wall, and calling upon me to stop, while they enforced their order by pointing their muskets at my head. I stood still, and they surrounded me. I explained that I was an Englishman inhabiting Paris and that I had come out to take a walk. My papers were brought out and narrowly inspected. My passport, that charter of the Civis Romanus, was put aside as though it had been a document of no value. A letter from one of the authorities, which was a species of unofficial *laissez passer*, was read, and then a sort of council of war was held about what ought to be done with me. They seemed to be innocent and well meaning peasants; they said that they had orders to let no one pass, and they were surprised that I had got so far without being stopped. I told them that they were quite right to obey their *consigne*, and that I would go back the way I had come. One of them suggested that I might be a spy, but he accepted my assurance that I was not. Another proposed to keep me as a captive until some officer passed; but I told them that this was contrary to all law, human and divine, civil and military. "Well, gentlemen," I at last said, "I will now wish you good day, my mother will be anxious about me if I do not return, otherwise I should have been happy to remain in such good society;" and with this speech I turned back and went towards Asnieres; they did not follow me, but remained with their mouths open, utterly unable to grasp the idea why an Englishman should be taking a walk in the neighbourhood of Paris, and why he should have an aged mother anxiously awaiting his return in the city. N.B.—If you want to inspire a Frenchman with a sort of sentimental respect, always talk of your mother; the same effect is produced on a German by an allusion to your bride. At the bridge of Neuilly the guard had been charged, and I had a lengthy discussion whether I ought to be imprisoned or allowed to pass. I was inclined to think that I owe the latter motion being carried, to a very eloquent speech which I threw off, but this may perhaps be vanity on my part, as Mont-Valérien was also discoursing at the same time, and dividing with me the attention of my auditors.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

Thursday, Oct. 13.

Frenchmen have none of that rough and tumble energy which enables Anglo-Saxons to shake themselves no matter under what circumstances, into some sort of shape. Left to themselves they are as helpless as children, it takes a certain time to organise them, and to evolve order from chaos, but when once the process is effected, they surpass us in administrative mechanism, and in readiness to fall into new ways. The organization of Paris, as a besieged city, is now in good working trim, and it must be admitted that its results are more satisfactory than a few weeks ago could have been anticipated. Except when some important event is, taking place at the front there are no crowds in the streets, and even the groups which used to impede circulation are now rare. The National Guards go in turn to the ramparts, like clerks to their office. In the morning the battalions are changed, and those who come off duty march to their respective "quarters" and quietly disband. Unless there is some extraordinary movement, during the rest of the day and night there is little marching of troops. In the evening the Boulevards are moderately full from eight to ten o'clock, but now that only half the number of street lamps are lit—they look gloomy even then—at half-past ten every *café* and shop is closed, and half-an-hour later everyone has gone home. There are no quarrels and no drunkards. Robberies occasionally occur, but they are rare. Social evils have again made their appearance, but they are not so insolently conspicuous as they were under the paternal rule of the Empire. Paris, once so gay, has become as dull as a small German capital. Its inhabitants are not in the depths of despair, but they are thoroughly bored. They are in the position of a company of actors shut up in a theatre night and day, and left to their own devices, with an audience to applaud or to hiss them. "What do you think they are saying of us in England?" is a question which I am asked not less than a hundred times every day. My interrogator usually goes on to say, that it is impossible that the heroism of the population has not elicited the admiration of the world. It seems to me that if Paris submits to be blockaded for another month, she will have done her duty by France; but I cannot for the life of me see that as yet she has done anything to entitle her to boast of having set the world an example of valour. I was talking yesterday evening to a Frenchman who has several times been mixed up in the conduct of public affairs, and whose opinions, were I to mention his name, would carry weight. The following is his view of what will occur:—"The Prussians probably will not assault the city. If they do they will be driven back. Trochu will be forced by the political exigencies of the situation to make a sortie in force, and he may perhaps gain some partial success, but he will not be able materially to derange the Prussian plans. If our provisions be exhausted, the deputies who have formed themselves into a Government will resign, and Trochu, as Governor of Paris, will treat for the capitulation of the town. As for the provinces, it is difficult to know precisely what is going on, but it is impossible to suppose that they will be able to raise and equip an army which will be able to force the Prussians to raise the seige. The Delegation at Tours, or elsewhere, will reinforce itself by all the notabilities of the country, and this assembly, after the fall of Paris, will make a preliminary treaty of peace. A Constituent Assembly will be called together, it will meet in some provincial town, and it will ratify the treaty of peace, call the Orleans dynasty to the throne, and very probably declare that Paris will cease to be the political capital of France. If it does the latter, no matter what may be the sacrifices to which we shall have to submit, we shall eventually be the gainers by our reverses." "And what about Alsace and Lorraine?" I asked. "I doubt," he replied, "whether public opinion in Germany will enable Bismarck to leave them to us, but I have too high an opinion of his statesmanship to believe that he himself desires to annex them to Germany. They would be no real accession of strength to the German Confederation, or to Prussia, and my countrymen would oblige whoever governs them sooner or later to attempt to reconquer them. We should probably drift into an alliance with Russia, and a combined movement would be made on Constantinople and Strasburg. The Treaties of 1856 and of 1870 would be torn up at the same time." "Do not think," I asked, "France is cured of its desire for the Rhine frontier?" "I still consider that we ought in justice to have the Rhine provinces," he said, "as compensation for the aggrandisement of Prussia, but the cost of this war will be enormous, and I do not think that the present generation will agree to wage a second one upon the possible chance of being successful, provided our existing frontiers are not altered."

COUNT BISMARCK AND MR. RUSSELL.

HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Oct. 16.

I MUST now ask leave for a few lines relative to a matter of infinitesimally small magnitude indeed in relation to such grand events, but still, as I told Count Bismarck, of immeasurable importance to me, and consequently to *The Times*, in so far as its character is affected by the reputation of its correspondents. I have sent you in some detail an account of the conversation I had the honour of holding with the Chancellor, and I trust the telegram I despatched to you as soon as I had seen him was duly forwarded. All messages from the army must go by special permission through head-quarters, and as I have had no communication from the Ober-Commando's office, I presume that the telegram was duly despatched.* On the 10th of October I saw the telegraphic despatch attributed to Count Bismarck in one of the London journals by the very merest chance. I sought Count Bismarck at once, and in vain, but, riding through the Park of the Palace in the evening, I perceived him dismounting from his horse and walking towards the Hospitals in the Salle des Marechaux. I dismounted, overtook him, and at once told him the nature of the subject which caused me to approach him. A long conversation ensued, for the Chancellor walked with me round by the wing of the Palace into the Court by the Chapel, and so out towards the Place d'Armes, "reviving," as he said, "the memories of 80 years ago," and examining the statues. When I stated what the telegram attributed to him contained, Count Bismarck said, "I never saw that message—I never authorized it; I never directed your name to be used; and I never allowed my name to be put to such a message." I showed him the extract, which he read attentively. "I never would, under any circumstance, have thought of using such language to you, and had I had occasion to contradict your statement in a peremptory manner, I should have sent to you and told you beforehand." I replied that this was what I would have expected from his Excellency. Count Bismarck was then good enough to explain that he had not seen the report of what occurred at the interview between the King and the Emperor at Sedan, but his attention had been called to a translation of an extract from my letter in a German—I think he said a Berlin—paper, and that His Majesty said it was not correct. Count Bismarck laid stress on the fact that the King had not talked politics with or to the Emperor. Now, as I remarked, there were only present at the interview that august Sovereign and his captive. Neither Count Bismarck nor I could have known what passed except by conversation subsequently with some one to whom the King himself or the Emperor had spoken, or by direct communication with one or other of the illustrious personages who had been in *tête-a-tête*. I had no copy of *The Times* in which my letter appeared, had not seen it in print, and did not even know the date; but I had a strong conviction that there was nothing in it which justified the opinion that I had attributed the discussion of or reference to political topics at the interview, and I said so. Count Bismarck explained that he had merely given general instructions to one of his secretaries to send a denial of the correctness of the account of the interview in the Berlin paper, but he had not authorized or desired any mention of my name or of his own. He expressed his great regret if any pain had been caused to me or any annoyance by the improper language in which the denial was conveyed, and went on to say that before he had seen me at all he had caused a communication to be made through Count Bernstorff (of which I hope you have taken public cognizance before this), and had also ordered a message to be sent to the *Nord Deutsche Zeitung*, of which I have as yet seen no copy. Such, as well as I can recollect, was the substance of the conversation, at the end of which Count Bismarck shook hands with me, saying that he would speak to His Majesty in reference to the parts of the account which were inaccurate. Of course I told Count Bismarck how it was I became acquainted with the particulars stated in my report, and his Excellency could at once appreciate the difficulty of my position. The account of the interview between the King of Prussia and his prisoner was given to me without reserve, and in the presence of a third person, who had previously narrated the substance of it to the correspondent of one of your contemporaries, in whose colums, as I am informed, an abstract of the conversation, very like my own, appeared before the publication of my letter. Next day I called at the Bureaux of the Foreign Office in the Rue de Provence, and, while speaking to M. von Reüdell in reference to a letter I have received from London for his Excellency, the Chancellor came in and renewed the conversation. This was on the 11th of October, and on the conclusion of it—his Excellency remarked that he gave me more time than he afforded to many Ministers—I forwarded the telegram to Reuter's office, as it was through that agency the contradiction appeared. I have now only to add that the whole account of what occurred was taken from the lips of another, and that not a particle except the writing of it was mine, or was founded on any "invention" of mine. And so I wish those who have, I am told, been so exceedingly gratified that "Count Bismarck has given *The Times'* correspondent the ——," &c., all the joy possible of the transaction. The persons best acquainted with the circumstances know well how far I am right and how completely I am justified. This statement is due to you and to my own character, and it scarcely needs any apology, I hope, to your readers, who are interested in knowing on what foundation the statements in your journal repose.

THE KING'S TELEGRAM.

HOMBURG, Oct. 27.

The King telegraphs to Queen Augusta as follows:

"This morning the army of Marshal Bazaine and the fortress of Metz capitulated, with 150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded.

"This afternoon the army and the garrison will lay down their arms.

"This is one of the most important events of the month.

"Providence be thanked!

(Signed) "WILHELM."

EXPRESSION OF POLITICAL OPINION IN PRUSSIA.

KOENIGSBERG, Oct. 26.

A ROYAL order has been issued releasing Dr. Jacoby, Herr Herbig, and six other persons who are confined at Loetzen. The Socialist Democrats are, however, to remain in prison.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.

The King of Prussia has sent the following telegraphic order to General Vogel von Falkenstein:—

"Since the continuation of the war will not allow the state of siege to be raised, and since it is the desire of the King that during the preparations for the elections no hindrance should be placed in the way of the expression of their political opinions by the voters, his Majesty has ordered that in those districts now in a state of siege, until the termination of the elections, the legal authorization suspending Article 30 of the Constitution relative to the right of public meeting and association should not be put in force, and that all those persons now under arrest, or confined provisionally on account of pending legal proceedings, shall be set at liberty."

PARIS WITHIN.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

THE LADIES.

I MUST not, however, forget a serio-comic entertainment at the "Women's Club," which afforded Paris much amusement for one whole day and drew forth several leading articles. In spite of a heavy downpour of rain a public meeting of women, presided over by citizen Jules Allix, was held last Sunday at the Triat Gymnasium. A great many male citizens were admitted at two pence a head, and the consequence of this admixture was that the harmony of the meeting was grievously disturbed. Citizen Jules Allix was accused of wearing petticoats, of being a Turk, a Mormon, and no Garde Nationale. The Duke of Fitzjames, the Stuart blood being strong in his veins, had a set-to with the chairman, and in the souffle upset the chair, table, and the lady committee. His National Guard uniform suffered in the struggle, and we have been assured that a citoyenne actually pinched him in the calf of the leg! A sharp writer in that steady-going paper, the *Debats*, made the following touching observation on this curious scene, which is very much in keeping with French character and history, as the writer very properly remarks, "One can still laugh in Paris," he begins. "Howbeit neither the Palais Royal nor the Varietes are open. But the Triat Gymnasium, under the presidency of citizen Allix, formerly the apostle of sympathetic snails, has represented a 'woman's play,' of which an amusing account has been published. In another column we gave this account of what passed at the feminine club. Let us laugh. Let us also hiss The hour is too solemn for burlesque parodies. In the tragic business in which we are immersed before the world and posterity, out of respect for our wives, our mothers, our sisters, our daughters, let us not permit women to play a comic rôle. The other day we came across an appeal signed by citizen Belly, who asked for a place so that he might clothe a battalion of Amazons. The Amazons, he said, were all ready.

"The 'Committee of Women,' assembled at the Triat Gymnasium, in imitation of citizen Belly's battalion, demand Zouave trousers and to do duty on the ramparts. Poor Zouave! Their uniform was somewhat compromised at the Chatillon affair, where some raw recruits in the costume of veterans experienced a panic. The punishment was terrible. The fugitives were promenaded through Paris with their inexpressibles turned inside out; and, lo, to fill the cup of ignominy to the brim, women now desire to wear them! But why do they ask for arms? An inventor—and there are swarms of them at present—has imagined for the special use of these ladies a formidable engine of destruction which consists, according to the explanations furnished at the Triat Club, of an india-rubber thimble with a little tube containing prussic acid at the end. Prussic! Predestined poison! The Prussian is gallant, for to be Prussian one is no less a man. He approaches, the female warrior stretches out her finger and the man who desired to violate the Republic in her person falls dead. The lady remains pure and immaculate as Lucretia. It is marvellous, most amiable, being most exposed to the assaults of the enemy, will kill the greatest number. The invention enlisted the sympathy of the whole club. The question of hygienic belts had divided the amazons into two camps, but the poison reunited the factions, and the storm raised by flannel was calmed by prussic acid. Some men—oh, the men! war to men! sceptics and railers, such as always slip into serious assemblies;—took the liberty of laughing. Hereupon the feminine clan, having citizen Allix for captain, uttered shrill cries, and gnashed its teeth. The women, fortunately unarmed as yet with the new thimble, flung themselves on the disturbers, and the proceedings were brought to a close by a general scrimmage. We ask these ladies, General Belly of the amazons, and the organizers of the feminine battalions, if this be carnival time? Is the moment well chosen for such farces? Are we about to see the Vesuviennes of 1848 reappear or the enraged females of '93? Is it under the fire of the enemy's cannon that our men and women are to be stung by a revolutionary tarantula? Let us put a stop to this nonsense at once. Neither the national defence nor the Republic has anything to gain from the assistance of these bearded women. Let the women also beware. The passionate intervention of women in the troubled days of our history has been more baneful than useful. Let them take the women of the Revolution one by one, excepting Madame Roland and Madame de Stael, who never ascended the tribune. I will not speak of the Théroigne de Méricourt and Olympe de Gouges, nor of the Mœnads who followed the tumbrils. One alone was sublime, Charlotte Corday."

Well, I think we have seen the last of these ladies, Major Flourens and the men of the bloody Commune, for some time to come. Paris has really become too sober for such lugubrious jokes and is busy with the goose step, marching, counter-marching, and brigading.

DIRTY LINEN.

Figaro yesterday came out with an article which proves once more that some persons *will not* wash their dirty linen at home. I hesitate to follow the *Figaro* through the revelations which that journal makes concerning the spy system organized in France by Count Bismarck. I will endeavour to pick my way though the article as best I can, avoiding what is positively too revolting for print. This unblushing paper informs us that at the death of the Duke de Morny, of gallant memory, a dozen ladies of the elevated Imperial circle suddenly saw themselves deprived of the greater portion of their resources. Count Bismark learned the names of these ladies, and then began that serious game of Prussian espionage in the midst of which a careless France laughed and danced to the music of Herve and Offenbach. Before that the friend of the King of Prussia had had no trouble to find devoted agents, for since the commencement of the Empire one half of France spied the other half. But these spies belonged to the lower regions, and for a long time Bismarck had been watching for an opportunity for getting at the intimate secrets of the State. Before the ashes of the Duke de Morny were cold each of his old friends blessed Providence, for they received German gold liberally given, and the Duke was soon forgotten. *Figaro* then explains how the new lovers were not jealous so long as the ladies whose extravagance they supported furnished them with the means of forwarding useful intelligence to Count Bismarck. A crowd of beautiful foreign women suddenly settled in Paris, and betrayed all the secrets of the alcove and the supper table. They dived into the innermost thoughts of senile Ministers, who, intoxicated with unhoped-for preference, endeavoured to disguise their physical infirmities by the charms of their conversation; and the siren always knew how to exact any information required by King William. When the war broke out the bevy fled, carrying to Berlin the latest intelligence concerning the French army, &c. &c. *Figaro* then gets very broad in an account of a certain regiment raised by Count Bismarck for the purpose of worming secrets from the susceptible hearts of washer-women and other females in the lower ranks of society, who appear to be as easily captivated by blandishments and silver as the ladies of the Empire were by gold.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GENERAL WERDER'S OPERATIONS TOWARDS BESANCON.

(*Daily News*, Oct. 27.)

A TELEGRAM from Lille announces that the Germans have retired from Besançon, taking with them 37 carriages filled with wounded, and leaving behind them a great number of dead. They are said to have gone to Gy and Rioz. As these towns are north and north-west of Besançon, it is a movement of retreat that is intimated. But hitherto no French or other telegram has announced the occupation of Besançon by the Germans, on the contrary the last despatches published by the French represented the former as unable to pass Chatillon-le-Duc. Here, however, a Versailles telegram comes to our aid. General Werder's report of his operations has reached the royal head-quarters, and it states that on Saturday last, after a sharp engagement with the Army of the East under General Cambriels, posted near Aisy and Etuz, he drove the French "back towards Besançon." General Degenfeld's brigade, which fought at Etival, the troops of the brigades of Prince William and General Keller, and two battalions of the 20th Regiment were engaged. The Germans lost three officers and 100 men. The French had considerable losses, besides two staff officers, 13 other officers, and 180 men taken prisoners, and are said to have withdrawn in great disorder. This is the fight mentioned in the French telegram from Besançon, which was published on Monday, and in which it was reported that the Zouaves and the Battalions of the Vosges had made a vigorous bayonet charge but that the result of the battle was unknown. No later German account has been received, but on the 23rd General Cambriels represents the Germans as being detained before Chatillon-le-Duc, "which they vainly attempted to carry yesterday." If the Germans were unable to enter Chatillon on Sunday, they could not evacuate Besançon on Monday, General Cambriel's second report thus stands in opposition alike with the telegram from Lille and the report of General Werder. If the Germans did enter Besançon, the detailed account of the achievement will be very interesting, as the place is a fortress, and has figured largely in letters from Tours, as the headquarters of one of those armies which have been scattered over central and southern France, ever since M. Gambetta escaped from Paris in a balloon. But we doubt whether the truth on this matter is known at Lille.

GENERAL UHRICH IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

GENERAL UHRICH, the defender of Strasburg, has addressed the following letter to M. Ad. Boyé, his cousin, in answer to certain accusations directed against him:—

"Bâle, Oct. 15.

"Sir and Cousin—Your letter of October 4 reached me here only yesterday, and I regret it. I have long been aware that the Tarpeian Rock is not far from the Capitol. I am now having a sad experience of it. That people might reproach me with insufficiency and incapacity I could understand; but with treason—this is infamous. Treason towards whom? Is it towards the Republic and the Government of the National Defence? But it was myself who caused them both to be recognised in Strasburg. Treason could be understood at the beginning of an investment; but after two months' siege, after having seen a city burnt and overthrown, its inhabitants killed, its garrison decimated, where could treason slip in?

"The road from Strasburg is open; let any one go and see its fortress destroyed, its ramparts ploughed up, its artillery annihilated, its outworks rendered untenable, and a breach made in two of the bastions; let any one stop before the ruins of its monuments and of its houses; let any one realise the shower of iron, lead, and fire which covered all its military grounds, and examine those powerful, and till now unknown, projectiles which were thrown at us by 200 guns—and, far from saying that the surrender of the town was premature, he will only be astonished that a bombardment, unprecedented to this day, could be withstood during the space of thirty-eight days and as many nights. The situation had become the more complicated by the loss of 35,000 metallic rockets which were burnt together with the arsenal of the citadel, and which nothing could replace. In spite of that, we could have resisted as long as the bulk of the place remained intact; but, during the last days, the enemy's works of approach took a turn of extraordinary activity. They succeeded in crowning our covered ways; in making iron coverings for the protection of the troops who were to give the assault; and in opening two breaches—one, which was practicable, in bastion No. 12 and the other in bastion No. 11, which two hours' fire would have been sufficient to make also practicable.

"It was impossible for us to resist the assault. The ramparts and all the approaches, being cannonaded by the enemy's powerful artillery, could not have been held by the defenders of the breach, who, in less than half an hour, would have been annihilated; and the enemy would have carried the assault without striking a blow. Were we—or rather was I—to expose the unfortunate city of Strasburg, which had already suffered so much, to the horrors which follow an assault, when we had not a single chance of a successful resistance? My council of defence was not of that opinion—and surely the energy of that body will not be assailed—and, being consulted by me, it unanimously declared, after a long deliberation—

"1st. That the assault could not be withstood with any chance of success.

"2nd. That the time had come to capitulate.

"What followed was the necessary consequence. Yes! I declare it emphatically, military honour is safe! Attacked by the brave, or by persons who, without thinking, yielded to a first impression, I wish I could have remained silent, and have waited till truth had made its own way. But the word 'treason' made it for me a duty to protest, with all the strength of an honest and long-tested conscience. I invite the most minute investigations into my career of fifty-two years of military service—a career that the talk of a few ill-informed or malevolent individuals cannot tarnish. I might have spoken to you of the neglect with which Strasburg was abandoned, without a garrison, without sufficient artillerymen, without the smallest engineer detachment. I might have told you many other truths still, but I should be obliged to go beyond the limits of a personal defence, within which I wish to remain.

"Do with this letter what you may think proper. If I may express a desire, it is that it should receive as much publicity as possible.

"Receive Sir, and dear cousin, my thanks for the frankness with which you have made me acquainted with the reports that were circulating about me. I know how to appreciate the upright feelings which prompted you. Once more, I thank you.

"Receive, Sir and cousin, the assurance of my friendly sentiments.

(Signed) "General UHRICH."

THE SORTIE OF THE 21ST OCTOBER.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

ROYAL HEAD-QUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Oct. 21.

ONE of the most important sorties yet attempted by the French was made this afternoon from the direction of Mont Valérien. It partook also more of the nature of a surprise than any of the enemy's previous attacks Two days ago, any one standing on the terrace of St. Germain might have seen a number of men on the lower slopes of Mont Valerien to all appearance busily employed in digging potatoes or other vegetables. It is probable, however, that their occupation was not of such a peaceful nature; for on the very ground on which they were then engaged, the French field artillery was posted to-day. Be that as it may, all the other preparations of the enemy were made so quietly and with so much despatch, that no apprehension of an attack was entertained until the men were actually on the move. All the morning Versailles wore its usual aspect of dullness. During the early morning, indeed, a tolerably rapid fire had been kept up from Valérien, but that had speedily died out, and until nearly two o'clock not a sound broke the stillness of a fine autumn day. About a quarter to two the alarm was given, and when at that hour I issued from the hotel I found Versailles suddenly awake and in a state of violent commotion. The drums of the infantry had beat the alarm, the cavalry bugles had sounded "boot and saddle," and already the men were under arms and moving rapidly in different directions. Timid inhabitants leant out from their windows, anxiously inquiring what was the matter. Officers hurried to and fro, and orderlies, waiting at their masters' doors, with difficulty restrained the proud impatient steeds, which seemed to know that something was on foot, and with expanded nostril to "smell the battle from afar."

Seeing that an attack—and, to judge by the number of troops under arms, a vigorous one—had commenced, your correspondent mounted the anything but proud and impatient war-horse that with slow and somewhat faltering steps walked up and down with great docility before the door, and hurried off to find out the direction of the fight. This was no easy matter. Regiments and detachments coming up at the double were going in the direction of St. Germain; other bodies of men were moving down the Avenue de St. Cloud; and from almost every lane and street small parties were hurrying to join the corps to which they belonged. It soon became evident, however, that the men in forage caps and light marching order were on their way to the front; and, as they all appeared to be heading towards Bougival or St. Cloud, I proceeded in the same direction. From an open cleared plateau near the village of La Celle St. Cloud, which I have already mentioned in a former letter, you could form a fair opinion of the nature and direction of the fight. It was evident that the enemy's line did not extend beyond St. Cloud, and that the attack was directed against the position held by the Prussians between Garches and Bougival. In the open space on the east side of the road, near where I stood, several squadrons of cavalry were drawn up; further down, in the hollow in which the village is situated, and on the opposite slopes, some ten or twelve pieces of field artillery—four-pounders—were waiting; and in the fields to the right of them, at the edge of the road, a number of infantry were lying down, also in reserve. General Moltke, accompanied by about a dozen officers, arrived at the same spot, and, after taking a careful but rapid survey of the scene, rode away in the direction of Roquencourt. From where I stood there was plenty to be heard and very little to be seen. The artillery fire on the part of the French was incessant and well-directed, but their time fuses must have been very defective, for I noticed frequently as many as half-a-dozen shells bursting at the same moment in the air; this may, however, be partly attributed to the length of the range, and the high elevation at which they were obliged to fire. The musketry firing was also very hot, being almost continuous for about half-an-hour; and, above the din of shot, shell, and Chassepot, the hoarse roar of the mitrailleuse, sounding something like the growl of a savage dog with a bad sore throat, could be distinctly heard. Nothing, however, could be seen of the actual fighting, as the view was interrupted by a high ridge of wooded ground, far below which the troops were engaged. In and over the crest shells were incessantly bursting, throwing out those graceful little puffs of white smoke which look so harmless. As nothing could be gained by remaining there, I turned my horse's head towards the St. Germain road, passing on my way the King, who, accompanied by the chief officers of his staff and an escort of Lancers, was *en route* to Beauregard. From many points along the St. Germain road, and notably from the Aqueduct of Marly, to which his Majesty and the Crown Prince afterwards repaired, an excellent view could be obtained. Mont Valerien and all the open country around was in full view, and the positions and movements of the French troops could be distinctly made out. The situation was not, however, sufficiently elevated to enable one to see the edge of the woods in which the greater part of the fight was carried on.

It was about half past one when the French issued from behind the fort. They seemed to have marched out on the Neuilly road, just skirting the Bois de Boulogne on their left; to have crossed the river by the Neuilly Bridge or on pontoons thrown across near that place; and, having proceeded along the Nanterre road for a short distance, to have turned off to their left and formed up on the glacis of Fort Valerien. They had probably fifteen battalions of infantry, comprising both Garde Mobile and regular troops, the former element predominating; a small force of cavalry, certainly not more than two regiments, and eighty pieces of field artillery, with one battery of mitrailleuses. Of this force the greater part remained inactive during the whole action, being drawn up in reserve upon the glacis. Four battalions were directed upon Bougival, and six others made a push to gain the high ridge crowned by the Empress's Turkish kiosk, which runs at right angles across the wood of Berene, in front of the village of La Celle St. Cloud. Their line extended some distance farther south, the left wing being opposite to Garches, not far from St. Cloud, while their troops on the extreme right occupied a position well down the slopes of Mont Valerien, looking towards the village of Reuil. The field artillery, which they were obliged to bring out some distance from the fort, in order to get it into range, was placed on the western front, between a windmill, the name of which I do not know, and two or three houses marked on the map as "Foilleuse." On the north front also some batteries were posted, which directed their fire towards the villages of Reuil and Malmaison. The attacking line was gallantly met and repulsed by the 50th, 46th, and 6th regiments of the 10th Division, forming part of the 5th Army Corps, under the command of General Kirschbach. One battalion of the 10th Division and some troops of the 11th Corps were held in reserve, but it was not found necessary to take them into action. Between 600 and 700 Landwehr of the Guard stationed at St. Germain also took part in the fight. The 11th Army Corps concentrated on Sevres and towards Meudon; probably some of their troops were engaged with the enemy in the direction of Vaucresson and Garches. The attack was directed against the Prussian posts occupying Garches, the Bois de Bousanval, Bousanval itself, and the wooded slopes extending from there to La Jonchère, just in front of Bougival, the thickest of the fight being in the outskirts of the woods of Berene, which extend some little distance in front of the village of La Celle St. Cloud.

The enemy advanced under cover of the guns of the fort, and a heavy fire of field artillery, which was replied to by the Prussian batteries stationed on either flank and also, I believe, in certain places on the outskirts of the woods. The fire of the French was well directed and incessant; that of the Germans comparatively slight. From half-past two until half-past three the continuous roll and rattle of musketry along the whole line showed that an obstinate fight was going on in the plain and along the edges of the woods. The French artillery at this time were directing their fire principally towards the elevated ridge upon which the kiosk stands, and over which reinforcements going into action would have to pass. The fight soon became stationary—the Germans clinging tenaciously to their position in the woods, and resisting all efforts on the part of the enemy to drive them up and over the ridge; neither did they, when the French gave way, endeavour to push them home or follow them any distance into the open country. In the meantime, while the fight was going on between Garches and Bougival, the Landwehr of the Guard came up, and, passing through the last-named place engaged the enemy's right wing. About four o'clock the right of the French line broke, and ran in confusion up the slopes towards the fort. Shortly after, the fire of small arms and field artillery began sensibly to diminish; stragglers and small bodies of men issued from the woods; and it soon became evident that the whole line was in retreat, and that the affair was virtually at an end. I accordingly made the best of my way back to La Celle St. Cloud, to try if I could form any estimate as to the character of the fight, and the loss sustained on either side. The fire of the enemy slackened very rapidly after this, the dull, sullen roar of the heavy guns becoming less and less frequent, and the intervals between the sharp, harsh rattle of the mitrailleuse growing longer and longer. The French retired in good order, without molestation, and all was over before the curtain of night had completely fallen upon the scene. The last discharge that I heard, which was that of a mitrailleuse, took place at a quarter to six; the action may, therefore, be said to have lasted nearly four hours. The German troops displayed their usual determination and courage. The French also came on very pluckily, and fought well as long as the first impetus lasted; but when the Germans stood fast, and the fight became stationary, they evinced an anxiety natural among raw troops to shelter themselves behind the vineyards and other cover. One mitrailleuse and two field guns were taken, and between 200 and 300 prisoners were captured. The loss on our side must have been in all about 400 killed and wounded.

As I passed through La Celle St. Cloud and began to mount the opposite slope, the usual sad evidences of war began to manifest themselves. Single men passed me limping painfully along, wounded in the feet or legs; others with their arms hastily bandaged up in slings, some badly cut about the head and face. Then I came upon little parties of two and three, supporting some comrade too severely injured to walk alone; and, as I went on, the regular "wounded bearers," carrying their ghastly loads, commenced to arrive in troops from the woods on every side. The road was blocked with ambulance waggons, and even ordinary carts were called into requisition for the conveyance of the wounded. From the edge of the high ridge in the wood of Berene, on which is a remarkable sort of Turkish kiosk or pleasure-house, a glimpse of Mont Valerien could be caught through the trees, and French troops were seen retiring in good order, and apparently forming on the glacis; but as it was rapidly getting dark, and as no one was allowed to go down into the wood, I turned my horse's head, and made the best of my way home. On my route I passed the same four-pounders I had seen in the morning, and overtook some six-pounders returning from the front—which, however, did not seem to have been engaged. The French were the assailants throughout, and burned an immense deal of powder; but, most of their fire being directed against wooded heights, it inflicted comparatively little damage. In speaking of field and siege artillery, it must always be borne in mind that the actual weight of shot or shell is not that denominated by the number applied to the calibre. The old method still continues in use and a gun is gauged by the weight of the round shot which it would throw. The long pointed bolt is of course much heavier though of the same circumference. Thus a four-pounder carries an eight-pound shot, and a projectile weighing twelve pounds is thrown by a six-pounder gun.

What was the object of to-day's sortie it is not easy to determine. It was either a mere reconnaissance to ascertain the strength of the German lines, and, if possible, the position of their batteries; or it was undertaken in the hope of carrying and holding the heights above La Celle, or of penetrating into the system of roads leading into the highway between St. Germain and Versailles. The latter supposition is almost untenable, as it is not compatible with the fact that the French held a large proportion of their troops in reserve, ready to repel any attempt on the part of the Prussians to push the retreating troops too rapidly home. Had they meant anything serious, they would, of course, have detached more men to the support of the ten battalions that attacked Bougival and La Celle. If the first supposition be correct—that they merely wished to reconnoitre and feel the enemy's position—the sortie must be regarded as tolerably successful. The enemy drove in the outposts, ascertained pretty well the strength of the German line, and retired at leisure and in good order, without having suffered any serious loss. If, however, they hoped to unmask any of the batteries, they must have been foiled in the attempt, for I do not believe they succeeded in doing any damage to the entrenchments, or in entering and destroying any batteries completed or in course of formation. There is another reason that may, after all, be the true one; they may have come out simply for want of something to do, and from desire to put themselves *en évidence*. What puzzles me is the time of day the French choose for making their sorties, and the fact that they do not make them more frequently, and on a smaller scale. If, instead of choosing two o'clock, and waiting for a fine sunshiny day, they were to come out at five on a cold, damp, misty morning, they would have a better chance of accomplishing their ends. And if—instead of bringing out some thousands of men every ten days or so, burning a great deal of powder, making much noise, and doing very little harm—they were to run out every night or once at night and again early in the morning, with a few hundred men and some pieces of light artillery, they would scarcely suffer so much themselves, and would do much more damage to our side by harassing the troops, keeping them continually on the alert and frequently under arms, wearing them out by fatigue, and irritating the minds and bodies of both officers and men.

GARIBALDI AND HIS GUERILLAS.

GARIBALDI has issued the following proclamation to the men under his command:—"Volunteers and Francs-tireurs,—I have just taken the command of the crops formed for the national defence. Prussia knows that she must now reckon with a nation in arms. I will not say much. I will give you instructions which will serve to regulate your operations against the invader and the enemy of the Republic. I count upon you—you may count upon me. Success to the Republic!—Garibaldi."

The following are the very curious and interesting instructions which Garibaldi has given to the corps under his command:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FRANCS-TIREURS AND CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS.

1. Detachments thrown upon the enemy's lines and rear guards—to harass them as much as possible, surprise their convoys, eclaireurs, and couriers, and prevent them from spreading all over the country—may render great service to the cause of the Republic.

2. Detachments of Francs-tireurs bands or guerillas should be as numerous as possible, but each one composed of few men. A hundred men, for instance, with three officers and a proportionate number of non-commissoned officers, will form a very good guerilla band. A hundred men can live easily anywhere; they can easily hide themselves and can alarm and fatigue a whole Corps d'Armée in the night time. The guerillas of 100 men each, all placed when necessary under the orders of a superior officer, or the senior captain, may, by acting in concert, undertake important operations, and ultimately serve with other elements as the nucleus of a national army.

3. Every detachment when manœuvring before an enemy should endeavour to march at night, and should sleep in the day in some concealed position, as, for instance, the interior of a church steeple, or near some eminence from which a view of the surrounding country may be had. A well-chosen position of this kind will enable a guerilla to rest with no other guard but a single sentry. If, however, it should be necessary to move in the day time, every means should be taken to keep aloof and avoid an engagement, unless with the certainty of success. Eagerness to fight should never lead to forgetfulness of this rule. A surprise is generally fatal to any corps whatever, and more especially to guerillas; but it would be a disgrace to guerillas, whose peculiar mission is to surprise the enemy.

4. Militia belonging to the guerillas and the national army should above all things obtain the love and esteem of the inhabitants of the country they occupy, for then it will be easy for them to get provisions and good guides, which are absolutely essential. Then they will get necessary information, learn the enemy's positions, and easily attack him. A night march under favourable circumstances to surprise the enemy just before daybreak is pretty certain to succeed. When compelled to accept an engagement under unfavourable circumstances, and when a retreat becomes necessary, every effort should be made to keep up the fighting till *night-fall*, for a retreat in the daytime, before an enemy superior in numbers and possessing cavalry, may be fatal. A night retreat, on the contrary, can always be easily effected. Guerillas at the debût of their operations, should endeavour to ensure success, and not mind fighting against double their number. By this means the militia will acquire a moral force which will render their subsequent operations easier and more brilliant.

5. With a considerable number of guerillas, great and small bodies, an invading army is forced to keep

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* It was not received.—[Ed. *The Times*.]

itself compact, and cannot send small detachments to a distance; it is therefore greatly harassed and cannot easily revictual. In a country occupied by the foreigner, every bush, every tree should threaten him with shot, so that his men may fear to leave their columns or cantonments. Numerous guerillas would render very difficult, if not impossible, those requisitions which hitherto a simple enemy's corporal has presumed to make wherever he sets his foot, and would also save much property which, but for them, would become the prey of the invader. In these combats the guerillas should deploy as tirailleurs, on account of the improved arms now used. In case of forming together the close column should be preferred to the square, especially with a numerous force, and particularly against cavalry charges. It would be otherwise if the enemy were supported by artillery. Squares, on almost any ground that I know of, are moved with difficulty, and present too weak and too extended a front to cavalry. But a hundred or a thousand men massed in close column form a solid obstacle to cavalry, and present but a relatively small front on every side. Groups thus formed may easily move forward, right or left, by simple counter-marches. A square badly formed on account of undulations in the ground, or broken on any point, is in a deplorable condition. But a close column, though it may lose its line on one side, is ever an imposing mass, and by the mere instinct of self-preservation the men who impose it continue to keep closer, and may always defend themselves efficaciously against cavalry or make a vigorous charge.

7. I here remind militia that they should never be afraid of cavalry, and should be well assured that it is only the panic fear of the infantry soldier which renders cavalry dangerous. Suppose, for instance, a hundred men in close column, and consequently showing a front of ten men on each side, inasmuch as each man occupies a surface of 50 centimetres the mass will present on each side an extent of five metres, it is impossible that either of these sides should receive the shock of more than five horsemen at each charge; in the most unfavourable case, therefore, we shall have five horsemen charging effectively a hundred men armed with rifles and bayonets. I do not believe that the lance or sabre of a single horseman will ever, under these conditions, touch a single infantry man if the column is cool and determined.

8. The close column has its inconveniences; if exposed to the fire of artillery it may sustain great loss, and therefore great judgment is required on the part of the officers to protect it in the best way possible when it is not to act. Elsewhere it can develop itself easily, either to sustain the action of the artillery pieces or to act as tirailleurs when the cavalry ceases to menace it. "Reunite in the greatest possible force on the tactical or objective point of the field of battle." This maxim of all the great military men cannot be transgressed with impunity. The serried columns *en masse* is the most effectual means to obtain that result. Notwithstanding all the tactical modifications necessitated by the improvement of the firearms, compact masses, efficiently led, are still those which have decided great battles of modern times; in the meantime, as we have not at present those great organised masses, we must have recourse to partizan warfare, until the national army is able to assail the invader with advantage.

9. That which I demand for the militia is:—(*a*) A severe discipline, more severe than that of the troops of the line, without which no military force can exist. By discipline, it is not merely to observe obedience to the immediate chiefs, but also relations between one guerilla and another—that is to say, in the reciprocal and fraternal aid which they ought to lend, it is necessary that the younger obey the seniors and the superiors in grade. The guerillas ought also to direct each other as to the dangers, and in the combined movements to avoid them, in order to co-operate together for a common purpose, and which is intended to cause the greatest damage to the enemy. The guerilla chiefs should make known as correctly as possible to the nearest headquarters the movements of the enemy, the number and nature of his troops. For that purpose each guerilla should always have some horsemen to carry his information and to act as scouts. It is necessary that the chiefs and the guerilla officers and of the corps of the national army have this conviction, that without detracting from discipline, they can and they ought to treat their soldiers with affection, and regard them as their natural children. (*b*) An unshaken constancy to endure fatigues and dangers, until the complete deliverance of the country. (*c*) An indomitable courage, and irreproachable conduct, to gain the love and esteem of their fellow-citizens. Respect for property, even in the midst of the greatest privations, is the first virtue of the militiaman. (*d*) Absolute contempt for the enemy's cavalry; it is a disgrace and treasonable to have but little; it is a still greater disgrace to succumb to panic, and so augment the audacity of our enemies. I conclude in recalling that the defence of Monte Video, against 28,000 men inured to war, lasted nine years; that town had then but 30,000 inhabitants, amongst whom there were either some English merchants, French, or Italian, who all took part in the defence, and who had the pleasure of seeing at last the triumph of their adopted country. But Monte Video sold its palaces, its temples, its customs rights, present and to come, unearthed the old cannon which served as boundaries in the streets, forged lances to supply the place of missing guns; while the women gave to the country their last jewel. A village of France has more resources than Monte Video had then. Can we doubt of the success of the national defence?

"THE HEAVENS ARE TELLING."

Europe has been startled by an appropriate celestial phenomenon—appropriate, we mean, to the present troublous times. A magnificent display of aurora borealis was seen all over Europe on the nights of Monday and Tuesday the 24th and 25th ult. The home papers have numerous reports from the Continent and all parts of the United Kingdom, from which it appears that the "Northern Lights" have been blamed for some connection with the war and for all manner of evil. One evil, at any rate, they have been guilty of—interfering with the working of the telegraph—but who would not like to have seen them? We make the following extracts with reference to the phenomenon:—

A telegram from Florence, dated the 25th, says:—"Yesterday evening at seven o'clock there was a magnificent aurora borealis. The peasants were much frightened, and seem universally to accept the phenomenon as an omen of evil."

A very large aurora borealis was visible at Esch on the 25th ultimo from seven to eleven. From Corny it seemed like the reflection of a great fire in Metz, there being an intensely lurid glow over two-thirds of the sky.

At Tours the aurora borealis on Monday night was regarded by the people as a sure augury of the defeat of the Prussian invader. No aurora borealis had been witnessed since 1847. It was then looked upon as a portent of extraordinary events, and as a matter of fact the Revolution of 1848 quickly followed.

The Postal Telegraphs and the Aurora Borealis.—The magnificent display of "Northern Lights," noticeable on Monday and Tuesday nights, has seriously interfered with the working of the telegraphs, putting some of the wire altogether *hors de combat*, and charging others with electric currents, which rendered the transmission of signals difficult and uncertain. This state of things prevailed not merely during the evening, when the aurora was visible, but also during the daytime, when the cause of the strong earth currents, prevalent on all the northern and many of the north western and Irish circuits, could only be conjectured. As a matter of course this severe electrical disturbance caused a good deal of unavoidable delay on the circuits which were chiefly affected.—*Daily News*, Oct. 27.

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—I witnessed last night the display of the aurora borealis from the top of one of the Cotswold Hills. I had wandered to a little village about nine miles from the place at which I am staying, and late in the afternoon was returning homewards when I saw a dark cloud hanging down from the sky moving towards me. In a few minutes I was almost blinded by the rain, and was glad to take refuge in a shepherd's cottage on the boles, where I remained until the storm had passed over; by this time it was night. I had many miles to walk; beneath me was a valley wrapped in mist, and above me the vault of the sky was of a deep pink colour, like the inside of a shell. What interested me more, however, than the aurora borealis was the view taken of it by the inhabitants of a little village through which I passed. They were all standing outside their houses gazing at the heavens. "There is France for you," said one of them to me as I approached him. I requested an explanation, and found that not only he but all his neighbours attributed the blood-red light in the sky to the burning of Paris. "Gad, how it blazes!" I heard a man remark. "They're a gettin' it hunder now," said another; and so on through all the village. At a garden gate of nearly the last house I observed a respectable-looking man with a telescope, with which he was rolling the sky: "It is rum," he said to me, "and very sublimely; but, the d——d asses, I can't make 'em believe it is only the Southern Cross." I rather think he was the schoolmaster of the parish.

GERMAN RECONSTRUCTION.

Dresden, Oct. 23.

Two Bavarian ministers, Herren Bray and Prankh, and two Würtemberg ministers, Herren Mittnacht and Suckow, are now on their way to Versailles with Herr von Delbrück, the Deputy Chancellor of the North German Bund, for the purpose of negotiating with King William and Count Bismarck about the future reconstruction of Germany. Both Würtemberg and Bavaria have expressed their readiness to enter the North German Bund, but they will only do so on conditions which shall secure to them a special position in the Bund, guaranteeing them a certain amount of independence. Of the two, Bavaria seems the least inclined to make sacrifices for German unity. This is partly due to the prominent part which has been taken by the Bavarian army in the war, partly to the strong "particularist" feeling which still prevails in that country. The press of Munich carefully distinguishes between the Bavarian and the Prussian victories, and Herr Prankh, Minister for War and one of the Bavarian plenipotentiaries sent to Versailles, even went so far as to hint in a Munich paper the other day that the excesses of which the German troops have been accused were not perpetrated by Bavarians, but by soldiers from other German States.

The plan of reconstruction favoured by King William and Count Bismarck is understood to be a union of all the German States into a single empire, ruled by the Hohenzollern dynasty. King William would be crowned Emperor of Germany, and there would be one German Parliament, the Upper House comprising the mediatized princes. The whole of the civil and military administration of Germany, together with its diplomatic and consular organization, is by this plan to be eventually concentrated at Berlin. The main features of the scheme are in accordance with the programme of the "National Liberal" party, among whose leaders Herren Lasker and Von Unruh are the most influential, both with the Government and the middle classes. The programme of the Junker party, which still retains much of its influence at Court, differs from that of the "National Liberals" chiefly in this: that instead of a Parliament of popular representatives, it proposes the establishment of a council composed of representatives of the various Federal States, which would retain some of their separate institutions, the Central Government dealing only with such matter as the interests of German as a whole. In the South, though there is a very general desire for union with the Northern Bund, the liberal party urges that before this union takes place the constitution of the Bund ought to be altered, as it does not offer sufficient guarantees for public freedom. This party, however, is much too weak to exercise any influence on the decision of the men in power, and the claims of the Bavarian Government are the only real obstacle to the complete fulfilment of Count Bismarck's designs.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 28.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

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(*Overland Mail*, Oct. 28.)

After ten weeks' isolation Marshal Bazaine and the fortress of Metz capitulated on October 27, placing in the hands of the Germans 150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded.

The British Government has taken the initiative in urging an armistice; M. Thiers has gone to Paris to advise its acceptance; and the fall of Metz revives hope in the success of the movement.

The French Army of the East has been defeated.

The fortress of Schelestadt, with 2,400 soldiers and 120 guns, surrendered on October 24.

St. Quentin has been occupied by the Germans, who, after inflicting a fine of two million francs as the penalty for the former successful resistance, evacuated the town.

Prince Frederick Charles's army will immediately join the investing army of Paris; the Second Corps had commenced its march before the final capitulation of Metz.

General Bourbaki defends Lille, Amiens, and Rouen.

Latest letters from Paris pronounce the suffering to be great but the spirit of the besieged unrelenting.

Lyons is to be provisioned for two months.

Fearful distress exists among the French peasantry in the war districts.

Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay has returned from the camps of the French and German armies, and gives a most favourable account of the relief afforded by the British contributions for the sick and wounded through the National Society.

Magnificent displays of the Aurora Borealis have been seen all over Europe. In London, from all parts of England, from Paris, Metz, and Florence, reports of the phenomenon state it has been observed by the peasantry everywhere as an omen.

The Kingdom of Greece has recognised the French Republic.

The situation in China still receives most anxious attention.

Scarcely any retired Indian officers have responded to the circular inviting them to join the Reserve Forces.

Count De Keratry's mission to Madrid has failed.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Aosta has accepted the Spanish Crown subject to his election.

A French Government 6 per cent loan of £10,000,000 has been introduced in London and rather favourably received.

At a Council held by the Queen at Balmoral the consent to the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne has been formally given under the Great Seal.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Lord Avonmore; Earl of Onslow, Gen. C. G. J. Arbuthnot; Col. Sotheby, C.B.; Col. J. W. Fairtlough, late 63rd Regt.; Lieut.-Col. H. Pester, Royal Art.; Capt M. Suther, R.M.; Capt. C. H. Hatchell, 43rd L.I.; Capt. W. Mitford, late 73rd and 65th Regts.; Rev. J. Laurie, D.D., late of Bombay; Mr. R. B. Mackay, of Calcutta; Mr. J. Osborne, of Shanghai; and Mr. J. Rust, late of Ceylon.

ABYSSINIAN AFFAIRS.

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Alexandria, Oct. 14.

I was talking yesterday to an Abyssinian, who told me that our old friend Kasa, the ruler of Tigre, and the Wakshum Gobazie, who is at Gondar, and claims to be Sultan of Abyssinia, are likely to come to blows as soon as the rivers are sufficiently down to allow of the Wakshum's moving about with his army. Some time back Kasa sent a mission to Cairo, with 12,000 dollars, which succeeded in obtaining, with the consent of the Khedive, a Primate for Abyssinia. On the arrival of the Primate at Adowa, Kasa detained him, in order, by his presence at Adowa, Kasa's capital, to increase the prestige of the latter's position and authority. The Wakshum regarded this proceeding as an attack upon his own claim to the Sultanate of Abyssinia, and now requires Kasa to surrender to him the guns which he received from the English, together with the bishop—curious items to be bracketed together in a warlike demand. Kasa particularly objects to parting with the guns, which he has managed to increase to fifteen in number since our forces left, and desires to keep the bishop that he may be able to defend him with the guns. The Wakshum pretends to concentrate his regards on the bishop, and to despise the guns, saying that fifteen guns may kill fifteen men each time they are fired, "and what are fifteen men, if the guns are fired one hundred times over, out of the 15,000 which I shall take with me in order to release the bishop." In reality, however, it is just the fear of these fifteen guns which up to the present time has prevented the Wakshum from attacking Kasa, and could the Wakshum obtain possession of them without the bishop the latter would be left to to choose his own protector. It is supposed that sooner or later, the Wakshum, if he lives, will prevail over Kasa, having much larger forces and means, always excepting the dreaded guns. There has been now for more than a week at Cairo an Abyssinian, calling himself Mekonnow, who alleges that he is a son of the late King Theodore. My informant stated that there were four recognized sons of Theodore:—

1. The Dejas Mashesa, who is still in Shoa with King Menilek.

2. Mekonnow, who was disliked and neglected by his father, and had been lost sight of the people until the person now calling himself by that name at Cairo had appeared. For the present his identity is doubted, for want of sufficient evidence; but Samuel, Mr. Rassam's friend, would know all about him.

3. 'Alum-Aya, by the daughter of Dejash Oobie, whom the English are taking care of.

4. A child, now three years of age, brought away from Magdala with the English by its mother, a Muslimah Galla of Wullu, and taken by her to Adowa. It is said that Kasa wanted to get rid of this boy, and that Samuel took him away secretly to the mountains about Senafé, where Samuel and his charge still are.

"As to the other children of Theodore, who knows them?" exclaimed my informant; "or which of them knows that Theodore was his father?"

The son of the late Tadla Gualla rules in his father's stead in Gojam.

The Aba Eminiatu, who instigated the Arabs to shoot M. Munzinger last winter, was given over by Kasa to authorities—I do not make out of what kind—at Masawwa, where he lately died in prison from the weight of his chains and insufficiency of food and accommodation. M. Munzinger was lately at Aden, when the bullets in him were extracted.

Some Abyssinians have reached Cairo with a letter and presents for her Majesty Queen Victoria.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 28.

PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ECONOMIST."

Sir,—At the end of the Session, in one of those hasty Indian debates when the affairs of a great Empire are discussed as if the House of Commons had never wasted an hour in the former part of the Session, I referred to the question of the Public Works as lying at the root of the present financial difficulties of India. I wish, with your aid, to call attention to the subject at a time when legislators have more leisure for reflection than on the 5th of August.

It is perfectly well known to everyone who has paid the smallest attention to finance, that here in England, when we have a public work to do, we borrow the capital required to complete it, and spread the repayment over a term of years longer or shorter by means of a sort of sinking fund. That is, we pay every year, along with the interest, a portion of the principal. A familiar instance may be found in the vast sanitary works which have been completed during the past twenty years. A board of health, or vestry, or board of guardians, or other like body, would not dream of paying even for a small work of public utility out of revenue. The money is borrowed, the work is done as quickly as possible, and the repayment of principal and interest are charged on the rates to which by the Act of Parliament the district is made liable. Objections may be made to this plan, but it is so well known that the charge of paying for such works out of revenue would be unbearable, and that, therefore, the works would not be commenced were any attempt made thus to defray their cost, that the existing mode of proceeding is now completely established. Moreover, it is obvious that if a work is of permanent utility it is most unfair to make the residents in the district at any given moment pay for that which will last long after they may have removed or died. It is true that the facility of borrowing has in some cases induced carelessness in spending; but this inconvenience is deemed to be far less than that of paying out of the revenue of a single year, and so the Legislature has adhered persistently to the existing arrangement. Again, such a work, if worth doing at all, ought to be done quickly—not merely because it is required by the public, but also because thus only can it be completed with economy. A work which is paid for out of revenue is liable to languish if the revenue of the board happens to be deficient, and public bodies are often short of funds. Waste of time means waste of money in public works as well as in law; and nothing is so sure to cause waste as the sudden stoppage of a work just when everything is progressing well. Such stoppage is certain to take place when a work has to be paid for out of revenue, and contractors make their calculations accordingly.

All this seems so simple that one is almost ashamed to repeat it, and yet when we turn to our Indian Empire we find a vast system of works where all these views are utterly ignored; and a great Government is so virtuous as to pay for huge works of permanent importance out of revenue. Last year the Indian Government paid out of revenue about £5,000,000 in public works, a very large part of which was expended on new works, and, as a natural consequence, the Government found itself so short of cash that it was compelled to increase the most odious of taxes—the salt tax, in order to bring about a financial equilibrium. It also imposed an income tax; but, leaving this as more defensible, though extremely unpopular, what I wish to ask is on what principle it can be right to charge on the poor people of India a tax on their salt, because the Government thinks fit to make roads or bridges, or such like works, which must either be of permanent value or ought not to be made? I ask attention to the figures:—

	1867—1868.	1868—1869.	1869—1870. (Estimate.)
Total revenue	£48,534,412	49,262,691	48,549,910
Total expenditure, exclusive of public works, but including guaranteed interest	43,660,850	45,452,874	44,415,892
Surplus	4,873,562	3,809,817	4,134,018
Spent on public works (ordinary)	5,887,157	6,583,847	5,064,000

Thus we see that, were public works paid for as they are paid for here, there would be no ground for that financial despair to which readers of Indian blue books have so long been accustomed. These figures certainly show the vast importance of the subject.

Of course, everyone admits that all charges for repairs must be paid out of revenue. These charges must be heavy, and will abundantly try the resources of the country; but, as at present advised, I protest against a mode of payment for new works in India which would be scouted in England, the only reason why it is endured being that the people of India are not represented in the Imperial Parliament.

It is perfectly true that a distinction has been taken between one kind of works and another. It is admitted that what are called "public works extraordinary" should be paid for out of borrowed money, because they are said to be "reproductive," whereas other public works are not so. The distinction really amounts to this, that the former class of works—as irrigation works, &c.—are expected to produce an immediate revenue, and are, therefore, "reproductive," whereas the making of a road, for instance, is not so, because it brings in no revenue which is at once calculable and tangible. I do not believe in the soundness of this distinction. A road may be a most important and most "reproductive" and essential work, although it brings in no money to hand. It may add vastly to the comfort and well being of a great population, and so ultimately bring an increase to the revenue. Such works are of the greatest value in a country where twenty years ago hardly a road existed; and the question ought to be, not whether a money revenue will or will not accrue from a given work, but whether the work is or is not really needed for the development of the country. But, however this may be, the principle is here admitted that some works, at any rate, ought to be paid for out of borrowed money and not from revenue.

It is a curious and most natural consequence of the present plan that the great desire of the Works Department is to check new works. The country is poor, and the surplus uncertain. Therefore the less that is spent on works the better. So it becomes the object of the officers to cut down all such works to the lowest possible point. Hear Sir B. Frere in a speech delivered last summer (22nd June) to the East Indian Association—"The good administrator connected with the department of Public Works is not the man who can get the most useful works undertaken, can most speedily remove difficulties, push them to a conclusion, and so get the advantage of them for the country,—on the contrary the best man in every department connected with public works, according to the inevitable judgment of his official superiors, is the man who is most adroit in finding objections and in stopping works; and this arises, be it observed, not from any wish *a priori* to stop public works, but because the crush and the crowd of public works calling for execution is so great that ability is best shown in preventing too many projects pressing into the narrow opening which is left." And yet Colonel Chesney, in his recent work, speaks as follows (Indian Polity, p. 370):—"The business of supplying the country with good roads is only just commencing, and a very great and sustained effort is called for, in order to carry out to completion all that has to be done in this respect. The construction of railroads, so far from obviating the necessity for roads, only renders the absence of a sufficient number of feeders to the former more glaringly apparent. .... The rest of the country, where the population and surplus produce are sufficient to support a great traffic, is so extensive that the time when it can all be supplied with even tolerably good roads, under the most vigorous administration, must be yet deferred into the dim future." There are other great works even more important than roads. So that the work is now only begun. It is in fact admitted that works are required all over the country—that without them the country cannot progress as it ought to do. But the department will do nothing that can by any possibility be deferred. And why? The answer is plain. The Financial Secretary dares not part with the money lest his surplus should dwindle into a deficiency, or he cannot turn a deficiency into a surplus without cutting down existing and putting a stop to prospective expenditure on such works.*

But it is said the borrowing if once commenced would be so great that the credit of the Empire would be ruined. I think Lord Salisbury is right that loss of credit is far more likely to result from frequent deficits than from such borrowings. You have borrowed 100 millions to make railways without loss of credit; you may borrow much more without danger. I am no advocate for hasty borrowing and waste; but I maintain that money thus laid out, if spent judiciously, will produce such excellent results in the improvement of the condition of the people that your revenue will be even more elastic than it has been, and your gradual repayments will be made with the utmost ease.

I can understand that the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff are filled with despair when they think of the story of the barracks, and how, after spending several millions with the best advice, they are told that they have done nothing, or worse than nothing. We could almost pardon them if they were to fold their hands and say,—"No more public works for us." But they do not say this. They go on spending vast sums on these works, and then, to check their number and cost, they persist in paying for them out of revenue. That this does not prevent waste, the story of the barracks itself shows; and surely the direct and natural result of such a plan must be not that money will never be wastefully spent, but that the most persistent and determined official gets his money—not always the man who has the best case. No officer is really trusted, but every one is checked and counter-checked with the hope of getting good work and avoiding waste. "It is a part of the cast iron system to which they are subjected that it shall not be taken for granted that any man is able to spend honestly the money required for the work he has in hand. What would be the fate of works in England if a civil engineer of—say ten years' standing—proposed a road from Bristol into Devonshire, and that was revised by another man of twelve years' standing in London; that this was again referred to another man of fifteen years' standing at Paris, and from him to one of twenty years' standing at Constantinople?" This is the pertinent question of Sir B. Frere.

If it is impossible to get competent men to superintend the completion of these works, in the name of common sense give them up; but do not rely on a false system of finance as a protection against waste and bad work in the expenditure of £5,000,000 per annum. We are told that the railways have cost twice as much as they ought to have done, and there is much wrangling over the cause. The Secretary of State may possibly say that one reason has been that the money, being borrowed, was obtained too easily. But I would reply that yet more money in proportion was wasted over the barracks, and in that case the money was paid out of revenue, according to the plan at present so much praised. It stands to reason that a sanguine man, filled with a sense of the importance of the work under his charge, may waste the resources given him, whether arising from borrowed money or from revenue. He will not ask whence the money comes. He takes it, and if he is not skilful and vigilant, he will waste it. This system will not give sense and discretion to a fool, but it cripples the action of a clever man, who has to waste precious time and energy in pestering the Government for money; whereas, if his work is worth doing, and he is competent to superintend it, the money ought to be supplied without stint or delay. Let any man study the history of the works on the Godavery, and he will see what I mean—vast sums have been dribbled away over that work, and the patience of the engineers has been well nigh worn out by orders and counter-orders from head-quarters. I give no opinion as to the value of this work, but I say that a huge sum has been wasted, simply from the fact that the money has been doled out in uncertain dribblets.

It may fairly be asked, what do you propose? It would ill become me to make suggestions to men who have spent their lives in India. But what I ask is that the whole system of the Public Works Department should be thoroughly overhauled and reconsidered, so that its defects may be discovered and the true remedy applied, and that we should no longer be satisfied with the fancied security arising from the present mode of finding the funds. I do not even say that an effectual remedy can be found; but I am satisfied that this plan of paying for such works out of revenue is no remedy at all, and it has the great disadvantage of being supposed to do that which, in the nature of things, it cannot do; while on the other hand, as a matter of finance, it is flagrantly unjust. The time has come when these questions can no longer be trifled with. The natives of India are beginning to understand these questions for themselves, and they will demand fair treatment from Parliament, or the day may be near when we may have an Indian difficulty even more serious than that Irish difficulty which has so long puzzled our statesmen.—I remain yours faithfully,

W. Fowler.

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* See Parlimentary Paper 95—1870, p. 28, where the Council take credit for cutting down expenditure on public works £600,000 in the current year, in order to secure a better financial result.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

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(*Daily News*, Oct. 28.)

President Grant is said to have made up his mind to press the Alabama claims to a settlement. With a view to give effect to his wishes he nominated his friend Mr. Morton to the post of United States Minister in this country. Mr. Morton was understood to be of one mind with the President as to the demands to be made and the policy to be pursued. But political exigencies having induced Mr. Morton to resign his mission, the President is now engaged in seeking for some other official exponent of his opinions. It would appear that in acting as he has done, President Grant is giving effect to the wishes of the Republican party. At the Republican Convention of Massachusetts recently held at Worcester, the settlement of these claims was adopted as one of the "planks" of the party platform. The English people will show no reluctance in entertaining any proposition which the Government of the United States may make on behalf of the people of America. On the contrary they will rejoice to see the Americans more disposed to come to an arrangement than they were when the Senate of the United States contemptuously rejected a Convention which, as far as England was concerned, had been planned with the expectation that it would amicably and equitably settle the points in dispute between the two countries. In order to remove the misapprehensions which may still cloud the judgment of the American people, Mr. Thos. Hughes, M. P., delivered a lecture at Boston about a fortnight ago, in which the case of England was stated very forcibly and justly. He was able to tell his audience that many of the acts they deemed unfriendly, such as the Proclamation of Neutrality, were performed at the instigation of the strongest champions of the North, and that while Southern sympathisers made a great show of sympathy with the rebellion, the Northern sympathisers were strong enough to neutralise the effects of that which was written and spoken. Nor had he any difficulty in proving that much which the North regarded as due to wanton malice was simply the result of unfortunate ignorance. Altogether he demonstrated that, if England were not wholly blameless, her conduct was far less culpable than the Americans had been led to believe on the authority of prejudiced newspaper writers and of rhetorical politicians. He did not deny, nor will the English people shrink from admitting that the case of the Alabama is one of great gravity. How far this country is in the wrong with regard to that and other incidents of the war is the question which we are as anxious to settle as the people of America can possibly be. It is to the advantage of both parties that there should be an end to uncertainty on the one side, and to indiscriminate and unjust charges on the other.

ENGLAND, PRUSSIA, AND THE EAST.

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The *Times* prints a noteworthy letter from a correspondent at Frankfort, containing some very suggestive remarks on the present state of our relations with Prussia, and indirectly with Russia. The writer notices the significant fact that while the German press continually denounces England for adhering to her own neutrality laws, no mention is ever made of the proceedings of the Americans. He is driven to the hypothesis that this violent onslaught upon England is not the spontaneous expression of the German people, but the result of an active propaganda of hostility towards England on the part of the Prussian Government for political purposes.

'To those accustomed to watch the mode by which the public opinion of Germany is officiously directed by the Government this is a matter which scarcely admits of a doubt, more especially when it is coupled with the well-known and deeply-rooted dislike of the Junker party for England—a dislike which is based upon their instinctive aversion to the liberal institutions of England, and to the civil and political virtues which they engender, and which render unscrupulous "Benedetti" combinations with our Government impossible. When we find that the two powers with which the Bismarckian policy seeks most closely to unite Prussia are Russia and the United States, we have no difficulty in connecting this menacing combination with the growing antagonism of the Germany now in process of formation, a combination the more remarkable when we remember that Germany has nothing to fear from England and everything to fear from Russia, for, however much for pressing political purposes the smouldering antipathies of the German and Slavonic races may be smothered, it is certain that sooner or later they will come into violent collision. To avoid a rupture with Russia, while France was being crushed and Germany united, has been the object of Bismarck's diplomacy, and he has achieved it by the means which most powerfully operate alike upon haughty Governments and humble individuals—to wit, a bribe. It is certain that Russia could not look calmly upon the aggrandizement of Germany without securing a preliminary pledge that this aggrandizement should not be effected, excepting under conditions which should ensure a corresponding addition to her national strength, and it is equally certain that this addition is only to be found in the revision of the treaties of 1856. It is to prepare for the hostility which the policy of Russia in the East, in accordance with this arrangement, may excite in England that the German public is being prepared for an attitude of determined hostility towards us and of friendship towards Russia, when on the close of the war with France, if not before, Russia will take from Turkey her reward for her present attitude of neutrality. In the event of a war between Russia and Turkey, which would then become inevitable, England would have two courses open to her. She might either assist Turkey with her fleets and irregular Eastern legions officered by Englishmen, or she might quietly allow Turkey to be dismembered, and claim the transfer of the suzerainty over Egypt, which would then be without a Protectorate, as the guarantee of her highway to her Indian possessions. Should neither of these alternatives, however, seem desirable, it might be worth while to consider whether by immediate diplomatic action they might not be avoided. If, as seems to be the case, Germany is absolutely determined to refuse our friendship, we must make friends with her friends, and make such an arrangement with Russia now as should render any collision on the Eastern question impossible. This can only be done on the basis of an immediate alliance for the relief of France. In the present exhausted condition of Prussia, England and Russia might arrange the terms of peace between France and Germany, if they were only agreed upon the Eastern question. . . . Meantime, from one end of Germany to the other, a cry of discontent is arising. Landwehr troops have advantages, but they also have disadvantages, and one of the latter is that a long war is impossible. In spite of the French prisoners, who are sent out into the fields to work, the country is calling out for its able-bodied population, and the able-bodied population who are now in France are beginning to call out for the country. Whether Paris falls or not, the Germans will soon be glad of an honourable escape from the dilemma in which they will find themselves as the winter closes in upon them, with the prospects of peace as far removed as ever.'

Long ago, in the early days of August, we called attention to the fact that no sooner had war been declared than the official or semi-official journals of Prussia burst into raptures of indignation against England permitting the export of coal to France. The outcry was obviously organized—probably premeditated; and the suddenly menacing tone in which the question was pressed upon our Government at the same time confirmed us in the belief that Count Bismarck resolved early to establish a grievance against this country. And he has thoroughly succeeded. The Alabama scarcely created more hostility against us in America than Count Bismarck can now at any time inflame in Germany, and he knows that his ability to use this hatred is a force that will be felt in the English Cabinet even while it is held in abeyance. It is of the utmost importance now that we consider the new prospects of the Eastern question.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE INDIAN PRESS ON THE RUSSIAN COMPLICATIONS.

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(*Calcutta Examiner*, Nov. 15.)

We from the first predicted that, in the present conflict between France and Prussia, Russia would see an opportunity not to be neglected for ridding herself of the incubus with which her defeat in the Crimea saddled her. It is evident, indeed, that a treaty, which virtually deprives a great power of a right which every other nation enjoys, could only be tolerable so long it was inevitable. The bravest people may become reconciled to loss of territory, but no people with any spirit could one moment, after feeling themselves strong enough to assert their right, unresistingly endure to be debarred from using their own ports for their own legitimate purposes, and sailing freely over God's seas in any description of vessel they might please. The fact that the Black Sea has but one narrow ingress, that in other words it could easily be closed against all comers by the power ruling on its shores, is simply an aggravation of the hardship in this case. Russia would not have deserved the name of a great power had she not taken advantage of the present position. . . . .
Though the real nature of England's interest in the Eastern question has always been sufficiently obvious, we are not aware that it has been yet diplomatically avowed, and, antagonistic as our relations to Russia already were, the antagonism must necessarily assume a much more serious complexion after such an avowal. The moment we openly proclaim to Russia that we and she are mutual rivals, not for the sake of Turkey, but for the sake of supremacy in Asia, we must be prepared for war to the death between us. Whether we are likely to place ourselves in such a position is doubtful.

On the other hand, to allow the treaty of 1856 to be set at nought now, would be to give up what we spent so much blood and treasure to secure in the Crimean war, and to betray a sense of weakness which would of itself be calculated to provoke an aggressive policy.

(*Calcutta Examiner*, Nov. 16.)

If we still regard the conversion of the Black Sea into a Russian lake an event to be prevented, we shall have to consider how much we can concede without incurring the risk of such a contingency.

In every respect but one the deneutralisation of the Black Sea affects equally Turkey and Russia; but that one respect includes every other. As far as extent of coast goes, that sea is as open to Turkey as to Russia. The Turks are, perhaps, as good sailors as the Russians. But Turkey has not the money necessary to the utilisation of her opportunity to the same extent as Russia. If both powers started fairly and with unlimited liberty, Russia would in a very short time outbuild her weaker neighbour in ships, and distance her still more completely in the material for arming them. At the end of ten years, or sooner, the Black Sea would then become to all intents and purposes a Russian lake.

We are aware that Turkey is making great exertions; that she is adding rapidly to her fleet. At the present moment large numbers of hands are working extra time in her dockyards and arsenals. Arms and ammunitions are being manufactured in large quantities. Large contracts for cannon on Krupp's system, and for several batteries of mitrailleurs, are in the course of execution. Still we cannot hope that, even as a naval power, she could keep pace with Russia, and she is yet a long way behind her.

It becomes evident, then, that if we would not have the Black Sea a Russian lake we cannot concede all that Russia asks for. Some limit at least must be set to the number of her ships and the character of her fortified naval stations in those waters. The probability, we think, is that the circular will result in some such compromise as will result in the conditional deneutralisation of the Black Sea; and in that case Russia will abide by the conditions for a season. If, on the other hand, the circular were absolutely rejected, she would, in all probability, without taking the initiative in hostilities, assert in practice the rights from which the treaty debars her. The passage of the Bosphorus by her ships the other day without the consent of the Porte was probably intended as a hint to the Powers concerned, that if they would insist on the terms of the treaty of 1856 being kept to the letter, they must fight for them. She is willing to go through the formality of asking for the concessions, but she has no intention of acquiescing in a refusal.

The extraordinary activity which the Porte is said to be showing is hardly compatible with the alleged *rapprochement* between her and Russia. Her attitude in the matter will be of the utmost importance to England, for to act without her would be questionable policy, if it would not be impossible.

(*Englishman*, Nov. 17.)

Europe's weakness is Russia's opportunity, and Russian diplomacy never wilfully lets go a chance. With Austria prostrate, France and Prussia engaged in deadly strife, Italy making herself, and Great Britain too apathetic to set seriously to work on her own defences, it was very unlikely that the old Muscovite spirit of aggrandizement would long remain dormant. . . . Russia proposes, notwithstanding her formal engagement to the contrary—wrung from her, indeed, by superior force—to cover that sea once more with armed ships, and to reconstruct a fleet that shall be able to enter the Mediterranean when the Baltic is frozen over, and her naval forces in the North shut up in her harbours. So long as the independence and neutrality of Roumania are respected, Turkey is protected from invasion by land, but with a Russian fleet in the Black Sea, Constantinople is safe only so long as the Turkish navy is superior to that of her rival. Is this the meaning of the *rapprochement*, which, we were told the other day by telegram, was taking place between Russia and Turkey? If so, the latter will do well to remember the fable of "The Two Pots," and reply to Russia's offer of amity and protection in the words of the earthen vessel—"O, keep as far off as ever you can, I entreat you; it is you I am most afraid of; for whether the stream dashes you against me or me against you, I am sure to be the sufferer, and therefore I beg of you, do not let us come near one another."

But Russia, we are assured, is "ready to negotiate with the other Powers." No doubt of it. A navy cannot be constructed all at once. Some years even may elapse before the Russian fleet in the Black Sea will be sufficiently strong to cope single-handed with that of Turkey. In the meanwhile, let a restriction be placed upon the number of armed ships that shall form the nucleus of this new danger to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, if not to the peace of Europe. The main point at present is to establish the principle, and there will be no difficulty in purchasing from English ship-builders as many iron-clad monsters as the Russian treasury can afford to pay for. The dying eagle, we know, recognised a feather from her own pinion on the arrow that brought her down from her "pride of place."

There is something almost appalling in the slow, stealthy, panther-like movements of Russia. Like old Blucher, her cry is ever "Forward!" though in a whisper, not in a war-shout. She reminds one of Wilkie Collins' story of that dreadful bedstead, the roof of which silently descended on the unconscious sleeper, and pressed his life out; or of that equally horrible tale by Edgar Poe, of the scimitar-like pendulum that with long-measured sweep came ever nearer and nearer to the region of the heart. In that wild extravaganza indeed, the bound prisoner is set free by the rats gnawing through his bonds, and that good office has already once been done for Turkey, but now the rats are busied with other matters, and the victim must work out his escape with his own hands.

(*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 17.)

France has collapsed, and is not likely to be in a position to give the Czar trouble for some time to come. Italy has her hands full of domestic troubles, and has not now, as in 1854, anything to gain by joining a new league against Russia. England, too, surprised by a great war, has, as usual, been making a parade of her military weakness. She is besides ruled by a Cabinet averse to war. So rare a conjunction of circumstances, favourable to Russian diplomatic action, is not likely to occur again. If her views be opposed, she can only be opposed by England, and England, not only isolated but threatened with a revival of the Alabama dispute, as soon as she may be fairly committed to a course involving any tax on her maritime strength. But the English people, which saw the Russian war brought to an end with vexation, because enough had not been done for English interests, is not likely to consent to see the sacrifices of the Crimea openly proclaimed fruitless. If Russia had not made an effort to profit by the state of Europe to revise the treaty of 1856, her consideration would have been simply wonderful. But if she have reckoned too largely on English weakness, and the peaceful tendencies of the present Cabinet, the Emperor Alexander may discover that he has made as fatal a mistake as that perpetrated by his father.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Nov. 15.)

The chief result of the Crimean war was undoubtedly the neutralisation of the Black Sea. That is exactly the point Russia wishes struck out of the treaty, on the broad European principle that treaties are, like pie-crust, made to be broken. Russia is quite right. France is down, England is—well, neutral,—and there is nothing to oppose her right to follow

"The good old law, the simple plan
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

(*Madras Times*, Nov. 16.)

Russia *only* wants the revocation of that part of the treaty of 1856 that neutralizes the Black Sea, "without abrogating the other stipulations." That is all that Prince Gortschakoff proposes in his circular. As the neutralization of the Black Sea is the very kernel of that treaty—is in fact the sum total of the advantage gained by the Western powers as the price of the Crimean war—we fail to be as much impressed with the Russian minister's moderation as he perhaps intends that the world should be. No doubt, Russia has very good reasons for desiring the abrogation of this stipulation, apart from her little designs against Turkey; but as it is an essential condition of the peace made in 1856, we do not think that the signataries of the Treaty of Paris are likely to regard her proposal as a reasonable one. To remove the stipulations that prevent Russia from re-building Sebastapol, or making the Black Sea a field for the display of armed strength, would be indeed to yield nearly all that was gained by two years of sanguinary war, and to place the Eastern question in the unsatisfactory condition of twenty years ago. Russia, we are told, is ready to negotiate with the other powers on the basis of this modest proposal. It is not in the least likely that the powers that wrung these concessions from Russia will be ready to treat in a friendly spirit for their abrogation; and the simple question is whether Russia is politically and militarily strong enough to exact that which it is certain will not be voluntarily conceded. The present difficulties of France of course supply the reason for such a proposition being put forward at this time, as those difficulties make it impossible for the two great Western powers to act together in their old manner. The matter is obviously becoming serious; but still we must remember that there may be much between the airing of a demand in a diplomatic circular and the reduction of that demand to an ultimatum. Her Majesty's Government ought to know something of their ability to resist such a proposal, and if the new political combinations do not enable them to resist Russian encroachments in the East it will be their duty to take measures to protect British interests in another way. If the Russian power is to pass the Dardanelles, nothing is more certain than that we must either have a firm hold of Egypt or be prepared to lose India.

(*Madras Mail*, Nov. 14.)

Almost the last audible words that the Czar Nicholas uttered on his death-bed on the 2nd March 1855 were:—"Tell Fritz to remain constant to Russia, and not to forget the words of his father." This "Fritz" was King Frederick William of Prussia, whose sister had for thirty-eight years been the wife of Nicholas, and for thirty years Empress of All the Russias. His brother William, now threatens France with utter humiliation, and that William's son, another "Fritz," has been just presented by his first cousin, the Czar Alexander II. with the baton of a Russian Field Marshal. The full significance of the late Czar's message has never been explained, for the world is, as yet, in ignorance of the words of his father which the Prussian sovereign was solemnly invoked by the dying despot to keep in mind. The former part of the message is definite enough.

(*Bombay Guardian*, Nov. 19.)

We can hardly suppose that the Emperor of Russia can have thrown out the proposition as a mere feeler, or that he will deem it consistent with his dignity lightly to withdraw such a demand. The moment is opportune. France is helpless; Prussia engaged; winter is coming on; Ireland is troublesome to England. The *New York Tribune* says that Prussia and Russia are the only two great powers in Europe, a statement that we believe to be wide of the mark. It is a question of something more than military strength. Moral power must carry the day.

(*Bombay Catholic Examiner*, Nov. 19.)

The telegrams of the week exceed in importance any that have appeared since the one that fell on the world like a thunderbolt, reporting that Napoleon III. was a prisoner. . . . . So then Act II. of the tragedy is about to open. And should it not be so? It must be so: until justice be done to Christ's Vicar upon earth, Pope Pius IX., there will be no peace; nothing but the wailing produced by desolating war.

(*Native Opinion*, Nov. 20.)

We are glad that England has shown a firm attitude on the recent note of Russia, which was almost tantamount to an invitation for another Crimean War.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

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The London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, writing on the 21st October, after returning from a few weeks' sojourn at Petersburg, makes some statements that are of importance at the present moment:—

"In Russia the feeling, so far as I could judge, was strongly in favour of the French, whilst in Denmark (where I also was last week,) it was almost rabidly so. Remembering what Denmark suffered in 1864 at the hands of Prussia, this feeling is of course not to be wondered at. In Russia, when I was there, the rumours were widespread that war on the part of that country against Turkey was imminent. I was told that fourteen regiments of troops were being forwarded daily from St. Petersburgh to Odessa by the Moscow Railway. I am of course aware that the Russian Government has since denied that Russia is arming, but the belief in the minds of most of the residents in St. Petersburgh was, as I can personally testify, very different. I found the opinion, too, to be universal in the Russian Baltic provinces that if Prussia prove successful in the present war, before five years are over she will attempt to wrest those provinces from Russia. In Riga and Revel, as well as all over Livonia, Courland, and Esthonia, German is universally spoken, and the feeling of the inhabitants is intensely German. If your readers will glance at a map of Europe for a moment, they will at once see how important to Prussia would be the possession of the sea-coast of the Baltic as far up the Gulf of Finland as Revel—including of course Riga, which is the second city in commercial importance in Russia. I was assured upon all hands that Russia would, as a matter of course, fight to the death for the retention of these valuable Baltic provinces. At the same time the feeling of the people in these provinces is so strongly German, and the prevalence of the German language is so universal, that, sooner or later, Count Bismarck will include, I have little doubt, these Russian Baltic provinces in his scheme of a "United Germany." The Russian Government is, of course, fully aware of the desire of the inhabitants of these Baltic provinces to be annexed to Prussia, and it is at present unceasing in its efforts to *Russianize* the whole of them. For example, the Russian Government has recently ordered that Russian instead of German shall be taught in all the State schools; it has enacted that advertisements, which are inserted in the newspapers in German, shall be charged fifty per cent. more than if they were printed in Russian; it has founded a Russian theatre at Riga and a Russian newspaper at Revel; and has recently removed a Governor of Esthonia who was suspected to have a leaning towards Germany. Of course the effect of all this has simply been to induce the inhabitants of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland to cling with tenfold tenacity to the German tongue, and it has made them long the more ardently for annexation to Prussia. At present, of course, it is not probable that this annextion will immediately take place, but should Prussia ever be victorious in a war with Russia, your readers may rest assured that Count Bismarck's terms of peace will be the cession to Prussia by Russia of the Baltic sea-coast as far north as Revel or Narva."

SONEPORE RACES.

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The Sonepore Races were unavoidably postponed from the 3rd to the 15th, owing to the heavy rain, and until three days ago it was feared they would not take place at all. The postponement has been the ruin of the meeting in many respects. Had the races taken place on the 3rd, it would have been perhaps the most brilliant ever held at Sonepore. The entries were more numerous than heretofore, and the number of visitors who had intimated their intention of being present greater than ever, including His Excellency the Viceroy and a large party. But,—oh! that dreadful "but,"—the rain descended, the country was flooded, and many people, fearing the meeting would not take place, or that sickness would break out when the country dried up, struck their camps and decided to stay at home. Owners of horses were in a sad predicament; they could not train, and a lot of the nags were attacked with cold and fever. The consequence was that about twenty-five horses returned to Calcutta, and many that were entered did not come. However, the majority determined to stay and hope for the best, before the postponement was notified. I saw an announcement which astonished me not a little, and made me feel sad. It was, "Kellner and Co. will provide refreshments at Sonepore." Now, I have the greatest possible respect for Kellner as a purveyor, but I mused and wondered to whom would he purvey at Sonepore! Were the planters of the rich surrounding districts ruined? and had the income-tax so crippled the means of the hospitable civilians, that they had ceased to entertain, as has been their wont from time immemorial? I said no, it cannot be; the floods may have damped their spirits, and a bad season may have made them a little down-hearted, and the income-tax doubtless has disgusted not a few, but at that time-honored gathering, Kellner, in his business capacity, will not be required, and I was right. Most of the old faces are there, and the welcome is as hearty as ever, and I venture to predict ever will be, unless some infernal invention supersedes the "True blue." But to the racing.

First Day, Tuesday, 15th November 1870.

First Race.—The Sonepore St. Leger, of Rs. 500 from the fund. For Maiden, English, and Colonial horses. 1 mile and 5 furlongs. Weight for age and class. Each nomination taken on 1st August, Rs. 100; on 1st October, Rs. 200, when the race will close. With a starting stake of Rs. 100.

Mr. B. W.'s bk. aust. g. Black Eagle, 9st. 9lbs., Irving 1
Mr. W. W.'s b. aust. g. Belman, 9st. 3lbs., Dignam .... dead heat.
Mr. Seventank's b. aust. g. Centurion, 9st. 3lbs., W. Brewty .... dead heat.
Mr. Manchester's b. aust. g. St. George, 9st. 3lbs., Bowen 3

This race was looked upon as a certainty, for Black Eagle he sold for Rs. 400 in a lottery of Rs. 660.

The Race.—It was feared there would be no race, but if the winner was so much better than the others, Bellman and Centurion were very well matched, and ran a most exciting race for second place, which ended in a dead heat. Black Eagle went to the front after going a couple of hundred yards, with the other two well up. St. George was outpaced from the first. At the turn from home Bellman came up at a tremendous pace, but could not catch Black Eagle, who drew ahead and won as he liked. Time—3 min. 15 secs.

Second Race.—The Bettiah Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Maharajah of Bettiah. For all horses. 1¼ mile. Weight for age and class. Maidens, 7lbs. Entrance, 1st August, Rs. 100; on 1st October, Rs. 200, when the race will close. With a starting stake of Rs. 100.

Mr. Freeman's b. c. b. m. Lurline, Donaldson.......... 1
Mr. Seventank's bk. c. b. m. Gipsy, W. Brewty.......... 2
Mr. B. W.'s g. c. b. m. Countess, Buck.......... 3
Mr. Beckly's bk. c. b. m. Midnight, Native.......... 0
——'s Lady Mary, Native.......... 0
Mr. Manchester's ch. c. b. m. Corisande, Native.......... 0
Mr. Macnamara's b. c. b. m. Pretty Girl, Native.......... 0
Mr. Raphael's ch. c. b. m. Barh Girl, Challoner.......... 0
Mr. B. W.'s ch. c. b. m. The Weed, Jaffier.......... 0
Mr. Vincent's ch. c. b. m. Barh Maid, Native.......... 0

Lurline was most thought of for this race, and, in a thousand rupees' lottery, sold for Rs. 310; Gipsy fetched Rs. 270; Corisande, Rs 230; the others were sold for a song. Betting even against Lurline; 2 to 1 against Gipsy; 4 to 1 against Corisande.

The Race.—With the exception of Pretty Girl, who who was left at the post, the horses got away well together; Gipsy, who looks more like a Waler than a Country-bred, went to the front, evidently intending to cut down the others. She kept the lead to the quarter-mile from home; here Lurline, who had gradually come through her horses, challenged the Bohemian, drew ahead, and won by three lengths; Countess a good third; the rest all over the course. Time—1 min. 59 secs.

Fourth Race.—The Sonepore Derby, of Rs. 600 from the fund. For Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1½ mile. Nomination, &c., as for the St. Leger.

Mr. Field's b. a. h. Zilzillah, 8st. 12lbs., Challoner .. 1
Aga Khan's g. a. h. Silver Tail, 9st. 3lbs., W. Brewty 2
Mr. W. W.'s g. a. h, Grey Warrior, 9st. 12lbs., Dignam 3
Mr. Raphael's br. a. h. Sultan, 8st. 12lbs., Irving .. 4
Mr. Manchester's ch. a. h. Broken Tail, 9st. 3lbs., Bowen 0
Mr. Townsend's ch. a. h. Young Esau, 8st. 12lbs., Hastings 0
Mr. W. W.'s b. a. h. Autelope, 8st. 12lbs., Donaldson 0
Mr. Manchester's b. a. h. Ameer, 9st. 3lbs., Kavanagh 0

The Earl was unfortunately not able to run, and the race lost much of its interest in consequence; the remaining favorites were Zilzillah, Grey Warrior, and Silver Tail—they were sold for Rs. 300 each in the lottery. His Highness Aga Khan, who was determined to win in Bengal, has again been signally defeated, though not by a Bengal horse, that he will be in good time.

The Race.—They were despatched to a capital start, and all kept well together for a quarter of a mile. Broken Tail shot ahead, but was not allowed to keep the lead long. After travelling half a mile Silver Tail took up the running, with Zilzillah and Grey Warrior in close attendance. At the two mile post Zilzillah challenged Silver Tail and drew ahead, Brewty and Dignam were at the whip on coming into the straight, but it was of no use. Mr. Field's horse maintained his lead, and won a fine race by a length, Grey Warrior a good third. The rest came in, in Indian file, as they always will in such company. Time—2 min. 56 secs.

Fifth Race.—A Purse of Rs. 150 from the fund. For all horses bona fide the property of Planters. ½ mile. Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Entrance, Rs. 20. Winner claimable for Rs. 1,000, by the owner of any horse in the race.

Colonel Aitken's b. w. g. Traveller, 10st 10lbs., Dignam 1
Messrs. Arthur and John's b. w. m. Venture, 10st. 10lbs., Mr. John 2
Mr. Blundell's b. w. g. Rinderpest, 10st. 10lbs., Owner.......... 3
Mr. Raphael's c. w. h. Warrior, 10st. 10lbs., Irving. 4

The flag fell to a good start; Venture took the lead, and as she is very fast for half a mile, it was thought she would not be caught; but at the turn, where so many are caught, Traveller passed her, and though she was made the most of and did her best, was beaten by half a length. Time—57 secs.

And thus ended a very moderate morning's sport.

Second Day, Thursday, 17th November.

First Race.—Ticcarree Cup, value Rs. 500. For all horses. 1 mile and 5 furlongs. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens on the day of the race 10 lbs., and horses that have never started 1 stone. Winner of the Sonepore St. Leger to carry 5 lbs. extra, and of the Bettiah Cup 10 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st August, Rs. 50; on 1st October (when the race will close) Rs. 100. With a starting stake of Rs. 50.

Rocket 1
Longden 2
Miss Trelawney 3
Time—3 min. 8 secs.

Second Race—The Durbungah Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Maharajah of Durbungah. For Arab and Country-bred Maidens. ½ mile. Weight for age and class. The winner of Tirhoot Stakes or Sonepore Derby to carry 10 lbs. extra. Nomination, &c., as for the St. Leger.

Silver Tail 1
Zilzilla 2
Lurline.......... 3
Time—2 min. 55 secs.

Third Race.—The Planters' Purse. For all horses. 1 mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. Horses entered to be claimed for Rs. 1,500. To carry weight for age and class, and 3 lbs. to be added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below. Entrance, Rs. 100. Half forfeit.

Bellona.......... 1
Traveller 2
Doctor 3
Time—1 min. 52 secs.

Fourth Race.—The Moorcroft Stakes of Rs. 100 from the fund. For all bonâ fide and untrained hacks. ½ mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 500. Weight for age and class raised 2 stone. Non-professional riders. Entrance Rs. 30. Maidens allowed 10 lbs.

Black Princess 1
Black Watch.......... 2
Time—56 secs.

Fifth Race.—A Purse of Rs. 100 from the fund. For all Assistant Planters' horses, to be ridden by assistant planters. Entrance Rs. 10. ½ mile. Catch-weights above 11 stone 7 lbs. for English and N. S. W. horses; and above 10 stone 7 lbs. for all others.

Baronet 1
Rufus 2
Time—55 secs.

—*Pioneer*.

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[illegible]vantage of position as well as [illegible] their ground and kept open the [illegible]erdun. But Bazaine did not realise [illegible]ntly the full danger of the situation; for [illegible] waited where he was all the 17th, to get fresh supplies of ammunition, instead of rushing on at any cost to Verdun, and this delay ruined him. On the 18th the Prussians attacked him with superior forces, and the decisive turning movement at St. Privat, at the close of the day, completed the circle of investment. Even then Bazaine was not aware, or feigned ignorance, of what had happened to him. In his letters to the Emperor he spoke confidently of marching on Montmedy as soon as he had given his troops a few days' rest; and, having thus encouraged Macmahon to commence the fatal march on Sedan, he actually did nothing for ten or twelve days, while the Germans were doubling the strength of their enemy by throwing up intrenchments all round Metz. When at last he began to move, he found to his chagrin that his opportunity was gone, that his demoralized troops could not carry the German defences, and that it only remained for him quietly to accept his fate as a captive or beat himself to death against the bars of his cage in frantic but vain efforts to escape.

The fall of Metz seals the fate of Paris. If Trochu can do little or nothing against the 250,000 men now besieging the capital, what can he hope to effect when the besiegers have been reinforced by 100,000 tried soldiers from Metz? Left to himself, the chances are that the General would immediately surrender at discretion, seeing that a continuance of military resistance is hopeless. But will the Reds let him give in? The fall of Metz will be hailed with delight by the extreme men in France, who dreaded lest Bazaine should come with his Imperialist army to save Paris and restore order. Now, there is no force left to keep them in awe, and their fierce fanaticism will give them everywhere the ascendancy over the minds of the people. Their policy is to cherish "the study of revenge, immortal hate"; and the Government of the National Defence know it is more than their lives are worth to dare to surrender Paris now without fighting. I believe, therefore, that the siege will go on till at least some of the outer forts are taken and the Germans get near enough to bombard the city. In the rest of France we shall have the continuance of a warfare which every day grows more barbarous, and which, if it become a regular life-and-death struggle between authority and liberty, the divine right and the revolution may yet end in transforming the whole face of society in Europe. The neutral powers might have done something to stop the conflict, if they had agreed on conditions of peace some weeks ago and authoritatively recommended them to both belligerents; but even now they have only so far interfered as to ask for an armistice; and, as extreme views will now be in the ascendant both in the German camp and throughout France, their benevolent but feeble pipings will be quite unheeded.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 28TH OCTOBER.

THE event of the week in the City has been the introduction of a French Government loan for £10,000,000. It was brought out on Monday by J. S. Morgan & Co., and was all subscribed by next day. If anybody had said a month ago that such an event was possible he would have been laughed at, but circumstances have greatly altered within that time. France has suffered serious defeats and seems to be falling from bad to worse, but the Provisional Government is now fully accepted by the nation which endorses their actions. There is no fear then as to the validity of the loan; there is no chance of its being repudiated; and the only question for investors is the capability of France to bear the burden in her present impoverished state and with such a future as she has in prospect. About her resources there is no doubt whatever; she is bleeding freely under that process of phlebotomy which the Germans apply wherever they go, but practically the nation is unharmed. To a country with a debt of above five hundred millions sterling an addition of a fiftieth part cannot matter much, even should the war go on; and, at the worst, if still further debt were contracted the market value might drop a little to the injury of a needy holder. But as a set-off to this contingency the loan was issued on very favourable terms—it was in a 6 per cent. stock at 85 to be redeemed at par within a period not remote. The 3 per cent. Rentes before the war were 72 and they are still 54, so that, even the war price is much higher relatively than the new stock. If peace were to be made soon and France had a settled Government the new loan would certainly go up to par.

The manipulation of this financial stroke was rather clever. It was arranged by a M. Laurier, private secretary to M. Gambetta, the French Minister of the Interior,—whose visit to London for that purpose was announced a fortnight back. M. Laurier had acted for some time as legal adviser in Paris to the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and he was instrumental in bringing out the Spanish loan last year. His abilities are undoubted, but on the present occasion he had of course great difficulties to encounter. The German bankers here were perfectly willing to sink patriotic scruples and float the loan for a consideration, but they were afraid to let their names appear lest it might seriously prejudice their position in Germany. The Imperial Ottoman Bank had no such fears, and they, it is understood, have taken a prominent part in arranging the affair. To Mr. Junius Morgan, who brought out the Spanish 1869 loan, M. Laurier however naturally addressed himself, and Mr. Morgan undertook the public issue, other powerful capitalists besides the Ottoman Bank co-operating in the business. But, of course, all the foreign banking houses here could not have a finger in so profitable a pie, and those who were excluded did not relish the exclusion. Patriotism also came to their aid. A child of the Fatherland aid a measure designed to lend support to the enemy! Perish the thought, especially when he is refused a share of the profits. So let every good German do all he can to ruin the scheme and avenge the loss of a lucrative commission. The result of this feeling was that, although several Continental bankers and capitalists endorsed the loan, and quietly, from behind the scenes, pushed it into a good light for investors to look at, others of the fraternity did their best to run it down. The loan was brought out on Monday. On the day previous, the *Observer*, which is now the property of a syndicate of Continental and other capitalists not unknown in Bartholomew Lane, contained an attack on the operation, written a good deal in the "willing-to-wound-and-yet-afraid-to-strike" style, suggesting this difficulty, pointing out that defect, and actually hinting that the success of the loan might cause difficulties with Prussia, since the proceeds would all go to the payment of arms and stores. If mere anxiety to knock the scheme on the head could have accomplished the object the paragraph might have proved effectual, but beyond showing an unmistakeably hostile animus it was of no value whatever, not an argument in it was worth a moment's attention. Besides it utterly overshot the mark. It was manifestly intended to prejudice the public mind against the loan. Now it so happens that the public mind is so intensely French in its sympathies as to be prepared to welcome any scheme favourable to France. A spiteful attempt to depreciate that nation and its cause in the German interests would only rally to French appeals more support than ever. The *Times* and other journals with a truer estimate of the public feeling foreshadowed a great and deserved success for the loan—and they proved to be right. It was received with enthusiasm, went at once to a [illegible] premium, and was virtually subscribed in a [illegible] hours. The article in the *Observer*, representing simply the German and disappointed banking interest, affords an illustration of the sort of attempts made here to mould outside opinion. Moral: do not place much reliance on such effusions unless you know who or what inspired them, and do not forget that syndicates, like corporations, have no consciences.

The news of the capitulation of Metz and of the peace negotiations set on foot by M. Thiers revived the feeling of hope in favour of an early arrangement between France and Prussia which has at intervals prevailed here. I am not a believer in peace in the present instance any more than I was after Sedan and the fall of the Empire, but most people I think are of a different opinion. From all present appearances the Prussians will not make peace till they have taken Paris, and the French as a nation will not give in until every province has, separately, succumbed to the enemy. However, so strong is the conviction among business men that the war is near an end, that money has been gradually getting dearer in anticipation, and it is confidently announced that several new foreign loans are being prepared, while the name of the joint stock company schemes said to be a foot is legion. From one reason or another the plethora of money, observed some weeks ago, has certainly ceased and the rates in the open market have moved up to closely on a level with the official minimum. Large shipments of specie have been made to France in payment of purchases there, and considerable amounts have also been sent to Egypt for cotton.

Our own cotton market has been dull this week, but is hardly worse. The Manchester markets have been decidedly better, a fair amount of orders having been placed and producers asking an advance on previous rates. The business indeed would have been much larger, but for manufacturers raising their terms, and it is understood that a very slight concession would attract many orders.

The latest illustration I have seen of the development of cotton manufacturing activity out of England is derived from New Orleans. A work called the Louisiana Cotton Factory has been commenced near that city. The building is 220 feet long by 114 feet wide, is in three compartments, and at present contains 3,360 spindles and 40 looms, to which motion is given by a steam engine of 60-horse power. The works are under the control of Mr. J. C. Dennis, an Englishman, with whom is associated Mr. William Whitehead, who some years ago, it is stated, established a like factory in Bombay, and another in Russia. The waters of the Mississippi are said to have been found fit for bleeding purposes.

The fourth and last series of the Colonial wool sales of the year commenced yesterday afternoon. The total number of bales forward, including those held over from last series, is 218,227 bales, and the catalogue of yesterday numbered 6,561 bales. The attendance was large and comprised not merely home buyers and Belgians, but a few from France. The competition was rather brisk, but prices, compared with the lowest closing rates of the preceding series, show no change of importance.

A good many small failures are still being reported. More than a week ago the suspension of a China house—Overweg & Co.—was spoken of here, but their London correspondents, F. Huth & Co., when spoken to on the subject denied it. Telegrams via Kiachta, from Shanghai, now place the fact beyond doubt. The firm had branches in Shanghai, Foochow and Hankow, and three or four houses in Manchester will I understand suffer severely from the occurrence. Other failures are Rimmer, Gun & Co., Montreal; Hance Son & Co., wool-brokers, Liverpool; William Rears, manufacturer, Birmingham; and John Boskill & Co., manufacturers in the woollen-trade, Glasgow. At a meeting of the creditors of Coupland Brothers, merchants of London and Liverpool, held here on Tuesday, Mr. John Young, accountant, was appointed receiver on the estate. The liabilities were given at £58,000, and the assets it was stated would depend on the realisation of consignments made to Bombay. An injunction was granted to restrain proceedings by creditors. Particulars of dividends on the estates of certain failed firms in the India and China trades have been recently announced. A further payment of 3d. in the pound, making 7s. 6d. in all, will be made on the estate of Messrs. Lindsay & Co. No further dividend is expected from the estates of Robert Smith & Co., and Smith, Kennedy & Co., the total distribution having been 3s. 2½d. The property in China belonging to the estate of Messrs. Fletcher & Co. has not yet been realised, and the final dividend is consequently delayed. A further shilling in the pound is expected from the estate of Scott, Bell & Co., and a trifle on that of Messrs. Dow & Co. Another shilling will also be declared soon on Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Co.'s estate, and six pence on that of Messrs. Dent & Co.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and nine months ending 30th September were issued to-day. The totals are again favourable. Our export for the month was valued at £17,090,823 as against £16,365,725 in September last year, and £17,027,240 in September 1868. Cotton yarn and manufactures are among the articles that show an increase, the improvement in yarn being about 40 per cent. and in goods 14 per cent. The proportions to Bombay were;—for yarn 30,000 lbs., 300,998 lbs., and 755,210 lbs. in September 1870, 1869, and 1868 respectively; piece goods, plain, printed or coloured, 1,264,970 yards, 17,448,385 yards, and 27,156,951 yards, in September 1870, 1869, and 1868 respectively. The cause of this remarkable falling off I cannot attempt to explain; perhaps it is another official blunder. On the other hand, the quantity sent to Bengal, far from having diminished, has enormously increased, cotton yarn having more than doubled, while goods have more than trebled. The declared value of the *total* exports of British and Irish produce to Bombay and Scinde was in August £340,006 against £467,444 in the corresponding month last year; the amount for the *eight* months ending August last was £3,030,589 against £3,268,784 in the same period last year, and £4,248,352 in that of 1868. The import of cotton last month (September) was 882,822 cwts., compared with 1,229,421 cwts. in the corresponding month last year, and 793,828 cwts. in September 1868. The falling off is from India and Egypt —from the former country it is particularly marked, the import being only 522,865 cwts. in September this year against 960,380 cwts. last year, and 654,616 cwts. in the same month of 1868. As bearing on the complaints from Germany of our conduct in selling arms and ammunition to France I may state that these returns show a considerable increase of "fire-arms," small, exported in September last over the corresponding month of the previous year—the number last month being 62,722, against 17,465 in September 1869; but in the same month of 1868 the number was 33,369. Of course it does not follow that even that increase has been caused entirely by the demand from France, since it is notorious that considerable shipments of rifles, revolvers, &c., have been lately made to Russia, Belgium, and our own colonies.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr J Lowthen, Mrs Sharp and child, Mr and Mrs Speck, Mrs DeRenzy, Ensign C L Breton, Veterinary Surgeon and Mrs Goddard, and Cornet Hemans.

For Suez.—Mr White.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—20TH NOV. 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 19th Nov., 3-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th Nov., 8-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 52 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 19th Nov., 4-38 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 47 minutes.

Via Turkey, 18th Nov., 9-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 31 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th Nov., 8-44 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 26 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th Nov. is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	1 14	0 9
,,	Calcutta	0 42	0 15

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

APPENDED is a statement of Cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of Oct. 1870.

Quantity.	Value	By what Ship.	To what Port.
lbs.	Rs.		
15,93,956	5,43,360	City of Canton	Liverpool.
77,392	32,380	Steamer Golconda*	,,
7,08,540	2,82,210	Do. Sumatra†	,,
27,18,184	9,71,697	Teresa	,,
2,62,66[illegible]	1,12,160	Steamer Baroda	,,
4,79,976	1,54,792	Do. Deccan	,,
11,62,028	4,05,285	Barque Dirigo	,,
12,[illegible]9,312	4,33,252	Lord of the Isles	,,
3,88,0[illegible]0	1,[illegible]8,100	Steamer Hindoostan	,,
1,960	625	Do. Deccan	Havre.
2,352	630	Do. Byzantine‡	Marseilles.
99,008	30,308	Do. Sumatra†	Venice.
1,03,880	37,090	Do. Baroda	,,
98,000	35,000	Do. Deccan	,,
1,68,952	47,600	Do. Hindoostan	,,
41,496	13,625	Do. Golconda*	Trieste.
56,000	15,600	Do. Sumatra†	,,
2,57,600	81,4[illegible]0	Do. Baroda	,,
2,27,24[illegible]	65,079	Do. Deccan	,,
1,47,392	44,540	Do. Hindoostan	,,
39,200	12,030	Do. Baroda	Genoa.
1,6[illegible],76[illegible]	51,145	Do. Emeu*	Hongkong.
2,96,296	1,09,685	Do. Delhi§	,,
4,03[illegible]	1,[illegible]80	Bugla Futelkhare	Muscat.
1,120	300	Gunga Dowlutpursad	Cutch.
1,03,30,432 or Candies 13,176 4/7 26,352 —Bales.	35,89,283	Total.	

Port Clearance granted on the
* 13th September 1870.
† 24th September 1870.
‡ Via Suez Canal.
§ 27th September 1870.

JINJEERA AFFAIRS.

THE following official papers with reference to the affairs of the state of Jinjeera have been placed at the disposal of the Press:—

LETTER TO THE HUBSHEE.

To His Excellency SEEDEE IBRAHIM KHAN YAKOOBKHAN, Nawab of Jinjeera—Dated 15th June 1870.

Your Excellency—I have received your khureeta of the 9th inst., regarding the recent proceedings of Seedee Hoossein Wulud Seedee Abdoola Jaburtee and others, who have placed themselves in opposition to your Excellency's authority and have elected your son, Seedee Ahmed, as Nawab of Jinjeera.

I also in due course received your khureeta of the 18th of April last, and in accordance with the request therein contained, Government directed the Political Agent at Colaba to require Seedee Hoossein Jaburtee to leave Jinjeera, but the occurrences referred to in your present khureeta had taken place before this order could be carried out. Government regret that you did not in accordance with their advice continue to reside and carry on your administration at Jinjeera, and they have no reason to doubt that your continued absence in Bombay, without having made proper arrangements for the administration of the State, has been the immediate cause which has led to the existing state of things.

With reference to your request for the assistance of the British Government, in order to re-establish your authority, I must point out that while Government recognize your Excellency as having for many years rightfully exercised the chief authority in the State, it is represented on the other hand by the Seedee chiefs that they have by ancient custom a right to be consulted and to participate in the administration, although these rights may in recent years have been ignored and set aside. It is further represented that the recent proceedings at Jinjeera have taken place with the concurrence and approval of the people in general. Under these circumstances, Government do not consider that they are called upon to insist upon the unconditional restoration to you of the authority which you have hitherto exercised, without full enquiry regarding the relations which ought rightfully to exist between the Nawab and the Seedee chiefs; and also regarding the alleged disaffection of the people and the causes which led to it. I must also remind your Excellency, and I do so with regret, that although there has existed for long an alliance between the British Government and the Jinjeera State, your Excellency has, in the acts of your administration, shown little desire to conciliate the friendship and obtain the approbation of the British Government.

While, however, Government are not prepared without due enquiry to effect your immediate or unconditional restoration, they have intimated to the Seedee chiefs that they will not, as now advised, recognize the recent proceedings of Jinjeera nor the election of a new Nawab.

In order that the necessary enquiry may be conducted by an officer of experience and high standing, Government have entrusted this duty to Mr. Havelock, and directed him to proceed to Jinjeera for this purpose. And pending the result of this enquiry they have, with a view to secure the rights of all parties concerned, determined to assume temporarily the administration of the State.

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that in taking these measures, Government have no intention of interfering with the independence of the Jinjeera State. On the contrary, their only object is to obtain such information as to enable them to place its future administration upon a satisfactory footing, and to renew with it the friendly relations which have hitherto existed.

(Signed) W. R. S. V. FITZGERALD.

RESOLUTION OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, Dated 18th August 1870.

[W. H. Havelock, Esquire, Special Commissioner, No. 20 A, dated the 16th July 1870, reports the result of his proceedings at Junjeera under the instructions conveyed in Government letter 1 P. of 15th June 1870, with accompaniments. Ditto ditto No. 22 A, dated the 30th July 1870. In reply to Government letter No. 35 P, of 1870, gives his reasons for recommending that in the event of the Nawab of Junjeera not agreeing to the conditions which he suggested should be imposed for his restoration, his (the Nawab's) son, Ahmed Khan, should be nominated to the succession by the British Government.]

RESOLUTION.—The main object of Mr. Havelock's enquiry was to ascertain the truth on two points:—

1st—The relations which ought rightfully to exist between the Nawab of Junjeera and the Seedee Sirdars, and

2nd—The alleged dissatisfaction of the Junjeera people with the Nawab's rule.

2. In order to report on the first point Mr. Havelock has received all the evidence written or oral which the Seedee Sirdars have been able to produce. He has also consulted the Government records among which is specially to be noted a valuable paper by Colonel Etheridge compiled from the Native Dufters. And the conclusions he arrives at are stated as follows in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of his report:—"My own view of the case is that during times of disturbance considerable derangements have occurred in the order of succession, but that since the succession of Sooroor Khan about A. D. 1706 there is a clear recognition of the sole right to rule in the persons of that ruler's descendants.

* * * * * * * *

I see plainly that the Seedee Chieftains exercised an irregular power of interference in the government from time to time, that they did so interfere in the person of the present Nawab's grandfather, but that since the establishment of the paramount authority of the British the claim to exercise any such power has never been before adduced, and that in the case of a ruler, formally recognized by Government the admission of an oligarchic authority in the Junjeera State to depose that ruler and set up another would be productive of the greatest future mischief and confusion. * * * * * I am unable to discover in theory or practice any sanction for any of the Sirdars personally or collectively to regulate the administration except by virtue of authority deputed to them by the Nawab."

3. These conclusions appear to be borne out by the facts and should be accepted. In all the dealings which have of late years taken place with the State of Junjeera the Nawab has been treated as the sole responsible ruler, and strong evidence on the part of the Seedee Sirdars would be necessary in order to establish that right to a share of authority not before claimed.

4. With reference to the second point, viz., the alleged dissatisfaction of the Junjeera people with the Nawab's rule, it is not easy to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Havelock has investigated a number of complaints against the Nawab and his personal adherents. These complaints taken in connection with the tyrannical acts which led to the withdrawal of the Nawab's criminal jurisdiction, show that by the arbitrary character of his administration he has given cause for popular dissatisfaction, and the recent movement of the Seedee Sirdars, though it was no doubt stimulated by factious individuals, seems to show that there existed discontent if not among the people, who in a semi-barbarous community find it difficult to give expression to their feelings. At any rate among the Seedee Sirdars an influential class who from their connection with the Nawab have a direct interest in the prosperity of the State. It is these Seedee Sirdars who complain that the Nawab has been incurring debts, and applying the public funds to private purposes; and though such a course of action may not at once be generally felt as a grievance, it must ultimately cause popular discontent when the impoverishment of the State leads to exactions and oppression.

5. It appears therefore that though there exists in Junjeera a certain amount of discontent on account of the Nawab's selfish and arbitrary conduct, the general disaffection is not such as should preclude his return provided there be a reasonable assurance that he will in future administer the State with more regard to the welfare of the people.

6. Such being the decision with regard to the two main points of enquiry, Government propose, as recommended by Mr. Havelock, to restore the Nawab subject to certain conditions.

7. Mr. Havelock's recommendation on this point is stated as follows in paragraph 57 of his report:—"It appears to me that under the circumstances Government should undertake the restoration of Ibrahim Khan, but that considering the extremely faulty nature of his administration and the many acts of misgovernment for which he is clearly responsible, Government should make such conditions as will effectually and permanently do away with this petty Chieftain's pretensions to a right to grossly misgovern his territory and will bring his conduct in the most important matters under the supervision of Government." The proposed conditions are thus stated (paragraph 66):—"Firstly, that the Nawab should bind himself to follow the advice of the British Government in all points connected with the administration of Junjeera affairs, and secondly that the Nawab should defray all expenses of the agency and the criminal administration as already fixed by the orders of Government and such other expenses as Government may deem it advisable to incur for the establishment of good Government in the territories of the Nawab."

8. The first condition appears to be necessary in order to bring the administration of this petty State into accordance with the spirit of civilized Government. But as it is desired to avoid as far as possible interference in the details of the administration advice will only be offered in matters of importance.

9. With regard to the other conditions to be imposed it is to be observed that since the Nawab was deprived of criminal jurisdiction practical difficulties have arisen in the administration, especially with reference to two points. In the first place since the Political Agent's Court has been established the Nawab has withdrawn his officers from police duties, thereby offering a passive resistance to the administration of justice in the way ordered by Government. This reprehensible conduct has already been taken notice of by Government, and the Nawab must be clearly given to understand that the establishment of Courts for the trial of criminal offences does not relieve him of responsibility with regard to the executive police. It should therefore be one of the conditions of his restoration that the Nawab should appoint a competent officer, to be approved by Government, to perform the magisterial duties, and that he should maintain a proper police force in the way suggested by Mr. Havelock in his paragraph 58. The other practical difficulty arose with regard to the collection of the revenue. This matter has already received the consideration of Government, *vide* Government Resolution No. 1435 of 10th May last, paragraph 7. On this subject Mr. Havelock (paragraph 34) writes as follows:—"There can be no doubt but that, as brought to notice in Memorial to Government of 5th April 1870, paragraph 3, the Nawab's administration had been greatly weakened by the deprivation of powers of criminal jurisdiction more particularly as, though the land tax in Junjeera is regarded as a mild and easy one generally, there had been little scruple in employing arbitrary measures in case of delay or recusancy by cultivators, many of which it would probably be the duty of the Political Agent, to whom the jurisdiction has been transferred, to check or even prohibit." The remedy for this state of things is that the Nawab should draw up rules for the guidance of his officers in the collection of the revenue, and that these rules after approval by Government should be recognised by the Courts as the legal mode of procedure.

10. As subsidiary but at the same time important conditions of his restoration the Nawab should further be required to (1) entertain a competent tutor to be approved by Government for the education of his son Seedee Ahmed Khan, (2) submit the cases of Seedee Hoossein Jaburtee and others connected with the late usurpation to the arbitration of the Political Agent under the orders of Government, and (3) dismiss from his service Hajee Mahomed Thangay whose evil counsels appear to have involved the Nawab in his present difficulties.

11. In his paragraph 65 Mr. Havelock notices the subject of levies on British trade passing through Junjeera territory. It is very desirable that this vexed question should be disposed of, and when the Nawab reassumes the administration Government trust that in recognition of the friendly aid he has received he will without loss of time bring this matter to a satisfactory settlement.

12. The various conditions stated in paragraphs 8 to 10 should now be set forth in the shape of formal articles of agreement and should be forwarded to the Nawab for his consideration. Should he not accept them it will be necessary to consider the alternative measures suggested in paragraph 67 of Mr. Havelock's report.

13. The temporary arrangements made for the administration of the state at a monthly cost of Rs. 249 are approved and sanctioned.

14. Government also approve and sanction Mr. Havelock's suggestion that the agent at Junjeera should be termed Assistant to the Political Agent who will be the Collector of Colaba.

15. By paragraph 4 of the letter of Instructions of the 15th June, Mr. Havelock's attention was requested to the part taken by the Political Agent, Mr. Larcom, in the late transactions. This matter is discussed in paragraphs 38 to 44 of the report. Government regret to record that Mr. Larcom appears to have most seriously misapprehended his duty during these occurrences. As the agent of Government accredited to the Nawab, who was the recognized head of the State, it was his manifest duty to have used all his influence to preserve the *status quo*. He should have kept Government accurately informed as to the direction in which affairs at Junjeera were drifting, and without express orders should have done nothing that could appear to countenance any political movement adverse to the authority recognized by Government.

16. The special thanks of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Havelock for the prompt and satisfactory way in which he has enquired and reported regarding these various matters. His former experience with regard to Junjeera affairs makes his present report specially valuable; and his proceedings throughout are fully approved. The presentation to Mahomed Khan Dalvee of a sword or shawl value Rs. 200 is sanctioned as proposed, also the grant of a month's pay to Mr. Havelock's chitnis and two clerks.

FINAL LETTER TO THE HUBSHEE.

Your Excellency—With reference to my khureeta dated the 15th of June last, I have now to inform you of the result of the enquiry which Mr. Havelock, in accordance with the instructions of Government, held regarding the affairs of Jinjeera.

2. The first point to which Mr. Havelock's attention was directed was the claim of Seedee Sirdars to participate in the administration of the Jinjeera State. From the evidence which has been obtained Government have come to the conclusion that the Seedee Sirdars have, by long disuse, lost what original claim they may have had to regulate the administration of the State, and that no such claim can now be held to exist. The Political Agent will inform them of this decision.

3. The second matter for enquiry was the alleged disaffection of the people, and the causes which led to it. With reference to this point it appears that there has existed in Jinjeera considerable discontent owing to defects in the administration, but Government are of opinion that the general disaffection is not such as to preclude your Excellency's return, provided you afford satisfactory assurance that the State will in future be administered with more regard to the welfare of the people.

4. Such being the circumstances, I propose, out of friendship, to effect your Excellency's restoration on certain conditions. These conditions, which have been approved by the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, are set forth in the enclosed articles of agreement. On your intimating your acceptance of these terms and returning the articles duly signed, measures will be taken for your early return to Jinjeera.

5. I must again remind your Excellency that on various occasions when your co-operation has been requested, you have not shown that friendly desire to meet the wishes of this Government, which might reasonably have been expected. I would instance the case of the levies on British trade passing through the Jinjeera creek. Government will not at the present juncture press these matters. But they expect that when your Excellency shall have resumed your administration, you will, in recognition of the friendly interposition of Government, bring these matters to a satisfactory settlement without loss of time.

6. In concluding this khureeta I desire to add that it will give me pleasure, after a reasonable time, to re-lay the conditions which the Government have fel constrained to impose, if by cordially co-operating with Government in carrying out the reforms now proposed, your Excellency satisfies them of your determination to administer the State with due regard for the welfare of your subjects and in a spirit friendly to the British Government.—I am yours, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. S. V. FITZGERALD.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1870.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Whereas His Excellency Nawab Ibrahim Khan has applied to the British Government to reinstate him in the administration of the State of Jinjeera, and whereas Government are willing to reinstate him subject to such conditions as will secure the well-being of the people and a better administration of the affairs of the State, His Excellency Nawab Ibrahim Khan hereby agrees to observe the following articles of agreement.

Article 1.—In all matters of importance the Nawab of Jinjeera to follow the advice of the British Government, as conveyed by the Political officer representing that Government at Jinjeera.

Article 2.—The Nawab will defray all expenses connected with the Agency, the amount of such expenses being fixed by Government from time to time according to what may appear to them necessary for the due exercise of the control now vested in them.

Article 3.—The Nawab will give all proper assistance to the Political Agent and his assistant in the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction now vested in them, and for this purpose he will appoint a competent magisterial officer to be approved by Government to exercise powers similar to those of a subordinate magistrate of the 1st class, and to commit cases for trial by the Political Agent and his assistant.

Article 4.—The Nawab will maintain an efficient executive police force of a strength approved by Government. The officer in charge of such force will be under the control of the Nawab's magisterial officer and will be his assistant for police purposes.

Article 5.—The Nawab agrees to draw a code of rules for the guidance of his revenue officers prescribing the mode of assessing and realizing the revenue, and of dealing with defaulters—such rules when approved by Government to be recognized as the only legal procedure.

Article 6.—The Nawab agrees to entertain a competent tutor to be approved by Government for the education of his son Seedee Ahmed Khan, and will retain his services so long as Government considers it advisable.

Article 7.—All complaints and claims brought by the Nawab against Seedee Hoossein Jaburtee and others in connection with the recent usurpation and all complaints and claims which may up to the date of the present agreement have been brought by Seedee Hoossein Jaburtee and others against the Nawab shall, if not already settled by the orders of Government, be submitted to the arbitration of the Political Agent, subject to the confirmation of the Government.

Article 8.—The Nawab agrees to dismiss Hajee Mahomed Thangay from his service, and engages not to re-employ him either in a public or a private capacity.

17th November 1870.

THE FAMINE IN RAJPOOTANA.

WE understand that the Rev. John Robson, missionary of the United Presbyterian Church, Ajmere, is to address a meeting to be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at half-past four this afternoon, and bring forward the claims of the Mission in Rajpootana for assistance from the Indian public in paying a debt of Rs. 20,000, which has been incurred by its agents in endeavouring to mitigate the effects of the late famine. We append a statement furnishing an outline of the chief facts of the case:—

The first steps towards relieving those suffering from the famine were taken by the Messrs. Martin, of Nusseerabad, in September 1868, to assist the hundreds of starving persons who were pressing into that cantonment from all parts of Rajpootana, in the hope of getting relief. With the view of keeping back those who were mere pretenders, as well as to preserve the *morale* of those who were relieved, they required a certain amount of labour to be done by all who were fit for it. To economise this labour they undertook the construction of a road leading into the cantoment, in the hope that, if other sources failed, Government would reimburse them for their expenditure. The necessary funds for this work were furnished principally by donations from Bombay, in answer to an appeal made by these gentlemen through the Press, supplemented by sums from home.

About the same time a statement was sent home by the Conference of Rajpootana Missionaries to the Committee of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, setting forth the distress prevailing in Rajpootana, and asking for funds to assist in feeding the starving. In answer to an appeal issued by the Committee, the children of that Church subscribed £4,500 as a New Year's gift to the starving people of Rajpootana. This was afterwards increased to £5,000, which formed a famine fund to be distributed by the agents of that Church for the relief of the necessitous, exclusive of what was subscribed for Missions.

By the time this fund became available the Government plan of relief had been matured. They embraced only the British district of Ajmere, with a population of about four hundred thousand. Nothing was to be done to assist the Foreign States, nor were the natives of these States to be received on the Public Works in the British district with the exception of one piece of road. There were upwards of four millions of people suffering from famine for whose relief no provision whatever was made. Relief was given to all who were weak or disabled without distinction of nationality, but it was evident that for the relief of the able-bodied there would be a large call for exertion exclusive of what was being done by the English Government.

In consequence of the fear of an epidemic strangers were removed from Nusseerabad, and the greater part of those employed by the Missionaries came to Ajmere, where their numbers were increased by others. To these we gave such miscellaneous employment as we could find, and in the month of February 1869 set them to construct a talao or artificial lake in the vicinity of Ajmere, having first obtained the consent of the proprietors of the ground to the Mission's retaining the right of selling all the water that might be collected. They continued working at this for eight months, the numbers varying from four hundred to a thousand, as Government works in the vicinity were opened or closed. We endeavoured to restrict those obtaining relief as much as possible to foreigners, whose support was not included in the plan of Government, but it was useless to try to exclude natives of the British district, as the works designed for them proved wholly inadequate.

Rain fell in the month of June, and nearly all the subjects of the Native States left us, and returned to their homes. We expected to be able to close our works in July, but after the first few showers a long drought followed, and crowds far greater than at any previous time came pressing for relief. In August the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere was authorized to open relief works independent of the Public Works Department. The pressure on us at once began to diminish, and by the beginning of October we felt justified in closing the Mission Relief Works in the vicinity of Ajmere—a pretty clear proof that if Government had done its duty from the beginning, there would have been no need for us to leave our proper sphere to undertake such works.

By this time, in consequence of the enormously increased prices of provisions, Rs. 25,000 had been spent in connection with the talao, about double its estimated cost, besides Rs. 5,000 that had been spent on other works as well as in gratuitous relief or in providing medicines and nourishing food for the sick.

During the months of October and November very little was done in the way of famine relief by the missionaries, as there was work enough provided by Government to employ those not engaged in agriculture. But as the distress seemed to be increasing in consequence of the second failure of the crops and the ravages of the locusts, we considered we could help to mitigate it best by taking contracts from Government on any works that might be specially adapted for famine relief. Government accepted our offer, and guaranteed to reimburse us for any expenditure we might make as far as 50 per cent. in excess of the standard rates of the district. The only one of our number who could take advantage of this offer was Mr. William Martin of Nusseerabad, who undertook the construction of eight miles of road in the centre of his district. The people were in a state of the greatest destitution and emaciation, and scarcely fit for any kind of work. He had sheds erected for them along the road, fed the poor people with the most nourishing plain food that could be procured, gave them at first light work to do, and gradually increased their daily task till they were brought into good condition. In a few weeks about 2,000 people were thus brought up to the working point. The portion of the road was completed, but owing to the financial deficit Mr. M. had difficulty in obtaining the payment at the standard rates, which, though it covered the amount expended in the actual construction of the road, left the amount expended in medical treatment and the original feeding up of the people to be provided for from our own funds.

Owing to the deficit also all the public works were suspended, and Mr. Martin was obliged to look out for some other employment for those whom he had rescued from starvation. He resolved by the advice of the Deputy Commissioner to construct a talao near Gadheri, a village four miles from Nusseerabad. The villagers agreed to give over a large piece of waste land which would be partially watered from the talao and to pay the regular rates for the water they might get for their own fields. Upwards of two thousand people continued working at this, doing a hard day's work for subsistence allowance till the month of July last, when in consequence of the resumption of agricultural operations they found occupation elsewhere.

For two or three months the destitution in the vicinity of Ajmere, coupled with the closing of Government works, led us to resume some works (such as the completion of the large talao, and the construction of a smaller one) for the relief of the able bodied, at which from three to four hundred people obtained subsistence.

These were the principal famine relief works undertaken by the missionaries in Rajpootana. Smaller sums were spent at Beaur and Todgurh. So that the total expenditure has exceeded the amount subscribed for famine relief by Rs. 20,910, the amount of debt incurred, of which Rs. 16,000 are due by the Nusseerabad missionaries, and the balance by the Ajmere missionaries. Half of this sum was obtained by advances from the Mission funds of our Church, and about half was borrowed from the money-lenders of Nusseerabad, the latter bearing interest at twelve per cent. A sum has, however, just been sent out from home sufficient to cover all expenses incurred—requiring to be repaid, but not bearing interest. It is to enable us to repay this sum that we appeal to the Indian public. Some money might be obtained by the sale of the land connected with the talaos, but as we have nearly five hundred orphans now thrown on our hands, we wish to reserve it so as to secure a subsistence for some of them when they shall grow up. If there seems to have been imprudence in incurring so large an expenditure, we beg that it may be considered that, in the circumstances in which we were placed, a prudence that would have prevented us from doing anything would have been much more culpable.

Bombay, 16th November. JOHN ROBSON.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE matriculation examination in connection with the Bombay University commences this day (Monday) in the Town Hall. There are in all 901 candidates for the examination.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 19th Nov., 8-38 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 19th Nov., 6-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 19th Nov., 11-5 P.M.; from America, via Russia, 20th Nov., 1-30 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear except via Vellona Ottranto; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY.

DR. COLLUM is expected to arrive at Bombay by the next mail and Mr. R. V. Hearn by the following one.

FAIR.—A fair will be held at Newaddy, near Dady Sett's fire temple, to-morrow (Tuesday), and will last till Sunday next.

MR. R. H. SHOWELL, Second Magistrate of Police, has been granted a month's privilege leave from the 25th instant.

BUGGY LICENSES.—The Commissioner of Police granted on Thursday 102 licenses to the owners of hack buggies, and 73 on Friday, in all 175.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* hears that the Hon'ble J. S. White has resigned his office as Advocate General, and that he does not intend to return to India.

THE JURY.—The gentlemen summoned to attend the Criminal Sessions which open this morning, are reminded that they are required to be present at a quarter before 10 o'clock.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malacca, Captain J. Bernard, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Taylor, and seven native passengers.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee committed on Saturday one Mahomed Moosa to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing a bale of piece goods, value Rs. 275, belonging to Shamuldass Khooshaldass.

MASONIC.—At a numerously attended meeting held on Saturday last, at the Masonic Hall, Grant Buildings, Bro. Jeejeebhoy Jehanghier Lamna, Senior Warden, was elected Master of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India" for the ensuing year.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Topun Khepar was charged with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, thirteen tarpaulins, value Rs. 50, belonging to Pasoo Heerjee, and was, on pleading guilty, sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE Band of H. M. S. Forte will play the following Programme at the Apollo Bunder, this (Monday) evening:—

Overture	Masaniello	Auber.
Selection	Oberon	Weber.
Waltz	Fairy Visions	Coote.
Selection	L'Italia in Algieri	Rossini.
Quadrille	Love's Ransom	Van Maanen.
Galop	Night Bell.	

Rule Britannia—God save the Queen.

A CONVICT STABBED BY A CONVICT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Curreembux Abdool Rehman, who was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Magistrate in September last, was charged with assault or injury, accompanied with force, against the person of Shaik Ahmed, also a prisoner in the House of Correction. On Friday morning, when several prisoners were working in jail, prisoner suddenly struck complainant with a knife in the right arm. The latter fell down, and soon afterwards a jemadar came to the spot, and, seeing complainant in that state, enquired what was the matter. He took both the prisoners to the superintendent of the jail, who ordered him to place them before the magistrate. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment, the sentence to commence after the expiration of his present sentence.

THE following troops for India embarked on board the troopship Warrior on the 21st October:—

A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery: Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel G. V. Johnson, Captain Bonar, 116 non-commissioned officers and men. 8th Brigade Royal Artillery: Lieutenant A. J. Whitehome, 48 non-commissioned officers and men. 16th Brigade Royal Artillery: Lieutenant J. R. Disney and Assistant Surgeon F. Howard, in medical charge of the troops, Mrs. Howard, 59 non-commissioned officers and men. 24th Brigade: Lieutenants F. C. Martelli and H. F. H. Repton, Captain and Adjutant H. J. Ford, Mrs. Ford, 78 non-commissioned officers and men. 25th Brigade: Second Captain H. T. Robinson and 13 men. Assistant Surgeons McConnell, O'Brien, and McDonnell, belonging to the Bengal Army, also embarked. Corporal James Simm, R.A., having been appointed assistant overseer in the Boxer Cartridge Factory at Calcutta, also embarked for that station. The cavalry draft consisted of 1 officer, 38 non-commissioned officers and men; and the infantry of 1 officer, 59 non-commissioned officers and men. The total number embarked was 13 officers, 412 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 officers' wives, 31 women, and 41 children.

An order has been received at Chatham directing detachments of non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the 21st Hussars, 2nd battalion of the 19th Regiment, and 96th Regiment, to the number of 190 men of all ranks, with fifteen soldiers' wives, and twenty-one children, to embark at Gravesend, on board the Tagus steamer for India, to join the service companies of their respective regiments. The following officers have been ordered to embark with the troops:—Lieutenant Oakes and Ensign Hornby, 2nd battalion of the 19th Regiment; Lieutenant Loftus, 96th Regiment; and Cornet Martin, 21st Hussars.

THE REV. WILLIAM TAYLOR, whose work as an evangelist has been so remarkably blest of God in America, Africa, England, Australia, &c., is expected in Bombay by the in-coming China steamer. He comes to India upon the invitation of the Methodist Episcopal missionaries in Northern India.—*Bombay Guardian*, Nov. 19.

THE Portuguese Expeditionary Force despatched to Mozambique, for the purpose of putting down a rebel named Bonga, has been unfortunate from the beginning to the end. A citizen of Mozambique now asks to be allowed to try what he can do, if the Government will only give him 20,000 rounds of ammunition. —*Bombay Catholic Examiner*, Nov. 19.

H. E. THE VICEROY met with a very chilling reception on his return to Calcutta. Not a single cheer was raised. Surely it is not difficult to understand this. Public sentiment was never more unequivocally expressed in India than with regard to the income tax of this year. The people were disposed at first to submit to it as a financial necessity, though annoyed at the antecedent blunders which had made it necessary. Afterwards, we had the Government's own acknowledgment that a misapprehension of the true financial position had caused it to be imposed, and universal hope sprang up that it would be withdrawn; and it is the disappointment of this reasonable hope that leads to so much bitterness. The half anna in the rupee is perhaps not much; but the income tax in India means a good deal more than that. Here we have this week the case of a Marwadi in Bombay who committed suicide because of this tax inpending, his business having entailed loss instead of gain. This suffices to show how the tax is understood by the people.—*Bombay Guardian*.

ENQUIRY INTO THE EXPENDITURE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Since the arrival of Mr. Pritchard, the enquiry into the expenditure of the Public Works Department is privately instituted. The expenditure into the Government house at Gunnesh Khind, has, we understand, also been enquired into, this building having cost Government nearly eighteen lacs of rupees. When Sir Bartle Frere proposed the erection of these buildings the Public Works Department estimated the cost at four lacs of rupees. It must be in the recollection of our readers that portions of the building belonging to Government house after being constructed had tumble down, and when such was announced, the overseers and others had taken great care not to allow an outsider to go and see the building, without the permission of the Engineer, and this permission was seldom granted. We shall of course refer to this matter more fully hereafter. But we must here state that three persons are now in custody. The houses of several contractors have been searched by Mr. Pritchard and Captain Henry Danniell, the superintendent of police, and their records have been taken away. The services we understand of Abdoolkadur, the chief constable of the Havelee districts, have been placed under the orders of Mr. Pritchard. On Tuesday last Mr. Pritchard left for Bombay, and returned again to Poona by the afternoon train of Thursday.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 19.

A MAN KILLED ON THE RAILWAY.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, concluded an enquiry on Saturday in his office, in the Fort concerning the death of Callee Wulleekhan. Deceased was a cultivator at Bhandoop, but owing to advanced age and constitutional debility, he was unable to attend to work and stopped all day at home. His son and wife worked in a field, and he sometimes used to go there to see the work. On the 15th inst. the up Jubbulpore train after leaving Tanna was approaching the Bhandoop station and when about three hundred yards from the station the European driver observed a man walking along the rails of the down line. The driver sounded the whistle, but the unfortunate man, seeming to take no notice of it, looked at the train, and deliberately advanced towards it. Seeing him between the rails, the driver shut off steam and made every effort to avert the accident, but before the train could stop, the buffer of the engine struck deceased and knocked him down into the side of the embankment, close to the Bhandoop station. The train was stopped at once, deceased was put into the brake-van and was being brought to Bombay, but he died at the station. It appeared from the evidence of the deceased's widow that he was very feeble and walked slowly. He was in the habit of walking out into the village almost daily. He was delirious when attacked with fever and was rather deaf. The jury, on the evidence, returned a verdict of accidental death.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, presides at the fifth and last Criminal Sessions of the year, which commence this morning at the High Court. Forty-seven prisoners, implicated in twenty-nine cases, have been committed for trial. Twenty-five of them are Hindoos, fifteen Mahomedans, three Europeans, two Parsees, one Christian, and one Christian Chinese. The cases for trial may be thus classified:—Eight of theft, one of murder, four of house-breaking, two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, one of voluntarily causing hurt, two of counterfeit Queen's coin, one of forgery, four of criminal breach of trust, one of railway offence, one of bigamy and abetment of bigamy, two of cheating, one of enticing away a married woman, and one of defamation. Six of the cases have been committed by Mr. Connon, seven by Mr. Showell, thirteen by Mr. Nana Morojee, one by Mr. H. Ingle, one by Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, and one by Mr. W. H. Mason.

ASSAULTING A HINDOO WOMAN.

ON Saturday at the Fort Police Court, Ballajee Bhugwuntrao was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with committing an assault on the person of Sonabye, a Hindoo woman. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence.

The prosecutrix said—I live in Lohar Chawl street along with defendant, my brother-in-law. I am not on terms with him now. I remember last Saturday night. I was sleeping in the inner hall on the ground-floor. My son Shamrao, fourteen years old, was sleeping near me. I was assaulted by defendant. I felt as if I was shoved. I said, "Who is that?" He said, "Are you accusing me?" and he kicked me on my waist. I then got up and said, "Why are you beating me?" He said, "Go out of the house." He told me not to be saucy. He slapped me on the face two or three times, so violently that my face was swollen. The female inmates of the house got up. I opened a window and tried to communicate with the adjoining house in which my aunt lives. When I was proceeding towards the window, calling out for a servant, defendant pulled me in by my hand. It was midnight and nobody would answer me from the neighbouring house. I ran towards the front door and cried for a sepoy. Defendant and three or four other inmates of the house pulled me back into the house. I was again slapped and kicked by defendant. I went and sat near a window opening into the adjoining house. I heard the voice of Narayen and Chintoba. Defendant seized me by my hand and tried to pull me, but seized hold of the railing of the window. He slapped my face. Chintoo, or somebody else, remonstrated with the defendant, who eventually opened the front door. The police then came. A European constable came. I was suffering for two or three days from fever and could not eat anything.

The Magistrate adjourned the further hearing of the case till Friday next.

ADDRESS TO KHAN BAHADOOR BURJORJEE MERWANJEE FRASER.

ON Thursday afternoon, the 17th instant, a large and influential meeting of the native inhabitants of Surat met at the country residence of Mr. Ferozeshaw Shapoorjee, to present an address of congratulation to Mr. Burjorjee Merwanjee Fraser, on his being honoured by the Bombay Government with the title of Khan Bahadoor. There were upwards of two hundred native gentlemen present; amongst others we observed Messrs. Eduljee Cursetjee Mody (in the chair), Jugjeewundas Khusaldas, Deputy Collector and Magistrate F. P., Makunrai Manirai, first class Subordinate Judge, Syed Hussun El Medini, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Kaikusro Hormusjee Alpaewalla, Vakil of the High Court and Government Vakil at Surat, Motiram Dulpatram, late Deputy Collector, Oomedram Anundram, Pandurang Balkrushna, Municipal Secretary, Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, Dadabhoy Maneckjee Vakharia, Ferozeshaw Shapoorjee, Pestonjee B. Entee, Khan Saheb Nusserwanjee Darashaw, Dr. Dosabhoy Pestonjee, G. G. M. C., Byramjee Pestonjee Hakim, M. D. Lalcaca, &c., &c.

The Chairman addressed Mr. Burjorjee Merwanjee Fraser in a few well-chosen and appropriate words on the subject which had called the meeting, and expressed the pleasure which he and all present felt at the honour conferred on Mr. Burjorjee by His Excellency the Governor in Council. The chairman then called upon Mr. Jamsetjee Dosabhoy to read the address, which was in the Guzerati language, most elegantly engrossed on vellum, and encased in an exquisitely finished brocade bag. We translate the address as follows:—

"TO KHAN BAHADOOR BURJORJEE MERWANJEE FRASER.

"SIR,—We the undersigned, inhabitants of Surat, have heard with great pleasure and satisfaction of the bestowal of the honourable title of Khan Bahadoor on you by our benevolent Government. It would not therefore become us if we were to allow this occasion to pass without either expressing to such an excellent fellow-townsman as yourself our great satisfaction, or without offering to you and your family our sincere congratulations for the honour which our wise and discriminating Government has conferred on you. It has been your constant aim and endeavour to imitate the bright example set before you by your late respected father and to walk in his footsteps. It would not be out of place here if we were to mention that your late father was the architect of his own fortune; that he had by industry, patience, and foresight, secured for himself and his family honourable competence; that he had built dhurumsallas and wells at Broach and Unklesur, for the use of all classes of his countrymen, as well as dhurumsalas and other buildings for the special use of his co-religionists of Broach and Elow; and lastly, that throughout life he had been the unknown supporter and protector of many helpless widows and orphan children. It is not necessary for us to allude on this occasion to the conspicuous loyalty you showed towards the British Crown during the perilous times of 1857-58, when the flame of treason and sedition had spread like wildfire throughout the length and breadth of India, when you placed at once in the hands of the military authorities your valuable and well-protected property at Broach without receiving any remuneration for the same. It is gratifying to state that our wise Government did not remain behind in appreciating your loyalty, for on a former occasion they presented to you, through Mr. Henry Hebbert, the Agent of His Excellency the Governor at Surat, a khilut consisting of a pair of valuable shawls; and on another, a gold medal, at a durbar held by Mr. C. H. Cameron. Some years ago you established in this city an Anglo-vernacular school; and more recently you have been foremost in assisting our indefatigable, energetic and able Collector (Mr. Hope) in his praiseworthy efforts of municipal improvements, by your liberal contribution for the erection of the Nanpoora clock-tower, and the People's Park, which, we make no doubt, will not fail to promote in some degree the comforts of the residents of this ancient and renowned city. And it is in order to mark their appreciation of your zeal for local improvements that Government have conferred on you the honourable title of Khan Bahadoor, which we trust you will live long to enjoy with all attendant honour and happiness."

Mr. Burjorjee Merwanjee Fraser in replying to the address said that he was much obliged to the meeting for the very cordial congratulations offered by his friends on the occasion of his being honoured with the title of Khan Bahadoor for the trifling services rendered by him to the city of Surat and to the British Government. He had done nothing beyond what he considered his duty as a loyal subject of this once-famous city. Though he did not deserve any especial mark of honour, yet the benign British Government had deemed fit to grant him on one occasion a khilut, on another a gold medal, and now the title of Khan Bahadoor. It was one's pride to serve his country; and the gratification arising from such service was a sufficient reward. He felt thankful for the allusion made to his late father in kind words. Referring to Mr. Hope, he said that the city of Surat must be considered fortunate in having his (Mr. Hope's) services. Not only had he changed the entire aspect of the town, by the widening of streets, macadamising of roads, erection of handsome buildings, markets, and police chowkies, and by the organization of health and engineering departments, but he had established dispensaries, utilised local funds in a way calculated to benefit the whole Surat collectorate, and caused education to be spread in all directions. His industry was remarkable, his talents were of deep calibre, and his disposition sociable; by the combination of these rare qualities, Mr. Hope had earned a reputation never before attained by any Collector. The reply was read by Mr. Kaikusro Hormusjee Alpaewalla, as Mr. Burjorjee was suffering from a severe cold. Seven pairs of shawls were then presented to Mr. Burjorjee by his personal friends. Pansooparee, rose-water, and bouquets were then distributed. The best thanks of the meeting having been voted to the chairman and to Mr. Ferozeshaw for the use of his bungalow, the proceedings terminated.

In the evening, Mr. Burjorjee was invited to dinner and a nautch by a select party of his friends.

THE WAHABEE CASE.

THE appeal in the case of Ameer Khan was called on for hearing yesterday, 15th Nov., before Mr. Justice Phear and Mr. Justice Markby. The attendance in Court was unusually small. About five Hindoos and a dozen Mahomedans were alone present to testify to the great interest which the Indian public take in questions of constitutional law. The Advocate General (with him Mr. Paul) took a preliminary objection to the hearing of the appeal. He submitted that either the right of appeal was given by Common Law, in which case the Judge had a discretion in refusing the writ from which there was no appeal; or the right was conferred by 31 Car. II. in which case the prisoner could apply to all the Judges in succession. In the latter case the decision of Mr. Justice Norman could not be considered final, and therefore could not come within the definition of the term judgment in s. 15 of the Charter of 865. Mr. Ingram (with him Mr. Evans) was heard on the other side, and the Advocate-General having replied the Court deferred its judgment.—*Daily Examiner*. (As we reported on Saturday the appeal will now be proceeded with, the Court having decided that there is a right of appeal.)

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THE COURT MARTIAL ON ENSIGN G. P. GILBERT, 3-60TH RIFLES.

FOURTH DAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

THE Court assembled at eleven o'clock. The prisoner was assisted by Mr. Gould, barrister-at-law. The evidence of Colonel Kennedy, the prosecutor, was read by the Deputy Judge Advocate.

The prisoner called attention to the omission in the record of certain words which had been used by the prosecutor in his statement, and upon this, at the request of the prosecutor, the words, "He was somewhat tardy and I did it myself," were put in by the Judge Advocate before the words, "He did it on a wrong principle."

The prosecutor further wished to correct his evidence wherein he had stated that he had not seen Ensign Gilbert for six months, and added as follows—"Since I gave evidence I have had an opportunity of referring to a certified official memo. by which I form the belief that Ensign Gilbert probably attended brigade for out-marching order parade on the 24th August, and again on the 26th August battalion position drill parade. From that date, however, until the 19th September he was not at any parade for any exercise under arms under my command." Colonel Kennedy also wished to add—"If at any time I did remove Ensign Gilbert from the command of a company on parade, I certainly never permitted him to act under the orders of any one junior to himself." He further desired to say, "That the formation of line ordered at the time Ensign Gilbert acted insubordinately, was conducted with perfect order. Immediately after a long advance in direct echelon of companies and after those companies had been correctly dressed."

The prisoner and the Court having no further questions to put to the prosecutor, he proceeded to call his witnesses.

Second Witness.—Colour Sergeant William Lynch, of the 3-60th Rifles, being duly sworn, was examined by the prosecutor:—

State to the Court any thing you know regarding the conduct of Ensign Gilbert on parade on the 19th September last.

A.—I was present on parade on the 19th September 1870 when the regiment was being manœuvred by the Lieutenant Colonel. I was covering sergeant to Captain Borthwick's company. I heard Colonel Kennedy address Ensign Gilbert, the prisoner before the the Court, saying "It is impossible for Captain Borthwick to dress his company while you are in the position in which you now are;" on which Ensign Gilbert moved into line in the rear of his company. He was then recalled by Colonel Kennedy to dress his company. He placed himself about the spot on which he originally stood, and he was then ordered by Colonel Kennedy to "dress up," which he obeyed. The order was repeated by Colonel Kennedy, which he obeyed. The colonel then addressed me, saying, "Colour Sergeant, you are drill sergeant of the battalion, show Ensign Gilbert his place." I told Ensign Gilbert to dress up, which he did at a short pace. Colonel Kennedy then said to Ensign Gilbert, "Quick march, sir," which he did not obey. He then repeated the same command, to which Ensign Gilbert replied, "I am damned if I will," at the same time throwing down his sword. I was then ordered by Colonel Kennedy to take a file of men and march Ensign Gilbert to his quarters, which I did for about two hundred yards, on which Captain Algar rode up and took Ensign Gilbert in charge, and we joined the battalion.

Q.—Did you see Ensign Gilbert throw away anything else besides his sword?

A.—Yes. I saw him take off his scabbard and throw it down.

Q.—You said that Ensign Gilbert obeyed two orders of mine to dress up—to what extent did he obey?

A.—I cannot say exactly the length of the paces. I should say the distance occupied about two files, or a pace and a half.

Q.—At the time the prisoner used the words stated by you, what distance was he from you?

A.—About two or three paces, I should think.

Q.—Did Ensign Gilbert's position when first spoken to by me as you have stated prevent the company from dressing, and in what way?

A.—Yes, he pressed in towards the right of the company which caused a concavity in the line.

Q.—Did I say "tell" or "show" Ensign Gilbert his place; and, if you remember, give the exact words you used?

A.—To the best of my belief the word used was "show." The words I used to Ensign Gilbert were, "Dress up, sir."

Q.—Did you submit a statement in writing in Bellary to the Brigadier General in which you stated that the word used was "tell."

A.—I cannot say. To the best of my belief it was "show."

The witness was then cross-examined by the prisoner:—

Q.—Were you in your right place when I first went out to dress my company?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you then move up towards me and thus bring us both into our proper positions?

A.—I took two paces to my then front which nearly brought us into our places.

Q.—Did Colonel Kennedy then order you back and thus throw me out of my position?

A.—The colonel did order me to "dress back," which I did two paces.

Q.—Was I ever at the time of dressing seven or nine paces from you, and what was the greatest distance at any moment between us?

A.—The prisoner was never seven or nine paces from me. Five paces was the furthest at the outside.

Q.—When in obedience to your direction "Dress up, sir," I did so at a short pace, did that short pace bring me into my proper place for dressing my company?

A.—Nearly so.

Q.—Did I throw down my belt and scabbard before or after I was taken in charge by your escort?

A.—Before being taken in charge by my escort.

Q.—Did the right of Captain Borthwick's company wheel back or pivot to the left of my company?

A.—I know that I eased off considerably to my left, but whether the right of Captain Borthwick's company was behind the left of Ensign Gilbert's I am unable to state, my back as coverer being turned towards Ensign Gilbert's company.

The Court here adjourned for three quarters of an hour.

On the re-opening of the Court, the cross-examination of the witness by the prisoner was resumed.

Q.—From the fact of your easing off considerably to the left, can you say that the companies on the right were thrown up in front of the new alignment?

A.—They were.

Q.—Were they then rear rank and front?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What were Colonel Kennedy's tone and manner when addressing me on parade that morning?

The Court was cleared in order that it might be considered whether the question should be put. It was decided to allow it.

A.—I considered harsh.

Q.—Have you observed that Colonel Kennedy was habitually harsher and more severe towards me on parade than towards my brother-officers?

A.—I heard Colonel Kennedy in several instances address Ensign Gilbert in what I thought was harsh language. I have heard Colonel Kennedy speak in as harsh a tone to other officers as he has to Ensign Gilbert.

The Court was cleared in order that it might be considered whether the following question should be put, and decided in the affirmative; at the same time the Court were of opinion that questions of this character might better be reserved for the defence and be restricted as much as possible to being put to one in the witness's position.

Q.—Have you observed any unusual harshness or severity on parade towards me, more so than towards other officers as a rule, although on particular occasions equally harsh language may have been used towards them?

A.—I am unable to answer that question. If I could conscientiously answer it, I would.

Q.—Did you hear Colonel Kennedy use the words, "If you please, sir" in issuing the following order to me, "Dress your company, if you please, sir; advance, if you please, sir; dress up, if you please, sir?"

A.—No, I did not.

Q.—When I dressed up in obedience to Colonel Kennedy's command, and when I dressed up again in obedience to Colonel Kennedy's second command, and when I moved a short space in your direction, "Dress up please, sir," do you consider that on each occasion I endeavoured to obey Colonel Kennedy's command?

A.—I do, sir.

Q.—Have you seen companies taken from the command of officers for alleged incompetency on parade by Colonel Kennedy and the command given to non-commissioned officers, and have you frequently been given the command of a company under such circumstances?

A.—Yes, to the first part of the question; not frequently, but on one or two occasions, to the second part of the question.

FIFTH DAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

The [illegible] assembled at eleven o'clock.

The pr[illegible]tor begged to explain that he wished the Court to [illegible]ood as to request the gentlemen of the press not [illegible]lish the proceedings of the trial until the whole [illegible] have terminated, as by doing so daily, each witness [illegible]ccession was enabled to learn what his predecessor had stated in every particular before the Court. The same objection that applied to all the witnesses being present at one time in Court seems to apply to the act of publishing the proceedings in the manner he referred to.

The Court was cleared for a few minutes, and on re-opening decided that they could not comply with the prosecutor's request, as the Court was an open one. The press had been already requested not to make comments on the proceedings, which they had complied with, and the Court did not wish to place any further restrictions on them.

The prisoner had no more questions to put to Colour Sergeant Lynch, who was then re-examined by the prosecutor:—

Q.—At the time Ensign Gilbert returned to dress his company by my order, had I not already aligned you, and had not Ensign Gilbert's coverer given the order "steady?"

A.—The Colonel had aligned the base points—as to Ensign Gilbert's coverer I cannot say, my back being towards him, and I do not remember whether the word "steady" was given or not.

Q.—Did I not rebuke you for moving after the word "steady?"

A.—The Colonel gave the order to me to dress back. I received no rebuke that I remember except what I have stated.

Q.—Can you give us a reason for not knowing whether the right of your company was not behind the left of Ensign Gilbert's company, than that your back was turned to his company? Were you not standing opposite some portion of Ensign Gilbert's company, and if so, was not the whole of your company clearly visible to you?

A.—We had advanced in short echelon over uneven ground. The echelon was halted on the word line on the leading company, I placed myself at arms length in front of the right hand man. I was then ordered by Col. Kennedy to cover off to my left which the right hand man had not conformed to, consequently I could not see beyond the right of my company.

Q.—State to the Court about what time and between what dates did the several instances of harshness towards Ensign Gilbert occur?

A.—On joining the battalion at Madras on the first parade I was on; I cannot say the date, but I know we were practising street firing. It was then I first heard the Colonel speak to Ensign Gilbert in a harsh manner, and several times since. I cannot say on what dates.

Q.—Can you not tax your memory even as to the year this occurred, and in what years the other instances occurred?

A.—The first instance took place about March 1868, and the other instances occurred between then and the time Ensign Gilbert committed himself on the 19th Semtember, 1870.

The prosecutor had no further questions to put to the witness.

Examined by the Court:—

Q.—Did the prisoner *in effect and practically* comply with your direction, dress up, on the spot whereon he should be to dress his company?

A.—I did not point out any particular spot. I merely said, "Dress up, sir." The prisoner did comply with my directions.

Third Witness.—Captain Borthwick was then called into Court and sworn.

Examined by the prosecutor:—

Q.—Be good enough to state anything you know with reference to Ensign Gilbert's conduct when on parade on the 19th September 1870, at Bellary?

A.—At Bellary on the 19th September 1870, the line was ordered to be formed by Colonel Kennedy on my company, which was the leading one. I halted it, dressed it, standing in the right in the usual manner. I saw Ensign Gilbert standing about five paces distant from the covering sergeant, Colour Sergeant Lynch Col. Kennedy ordered him to advance; he moved up to about the second file from the covering sergeant; on Col. Kennedy continuing ordering him to advance, he said he would be damned if he would, and threw away his sword. He threw away his scabbard afterwards, and was then marched off by Colour Sergeant Lynch and a file of men from his company.

Q.—Were you immediately after the dismissal of that parade ordered by me in the presence of the senior Major, to make out a written statement?

A.—I remember writing out the statement, but don't remember that the senior Major was there.

Q.—Was not that statement submitted through me, and did you not therein say that at the time Ensign Gilbert replied to me he was distant to the best of your belief about three or four paces from your color sergeant?

A.—To the best of my belief I stated that he was four or five paces from the Colour Sergeant at first, that is before Col. Kennedy spoke to him. I cannot remember that I stated that Ensign Gilbert was three or four paces off when he replied to Col. Kennedy.

The Court adjourned for half an hour, but on re-assembling, the prisoner reported sick, and the Court adjourned to this morning (16th).—*Madras Times.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

AZEEM JAH.

Prince Azeem Jah and his debts are again before the public. The commissioner for the settlement of the claims of this venerable insolvent has notified that all creditors, whose little accounts have not been met, are to send them in for final adjustment by the 31st proximo. Meanwhile, Prince Azeem Jah figures with clock-work regularity at every festivity within reach.—*Pioneer.*

CINCHONA.

We are sorry to hear that the Government cinchona plantations at Darjeeling are being extended; for Government by this act lay themselves open to the grave charge, brought repeatedly against them, of competing with private enterprise. Who gave the orders for the extension? Not—at least so says the *Darjeeling News*—the Bengal Government. Was it an over zealous superintendent? If so, the sooner he receives his order to conform to the wishes of his Government the sooner will a very reasonable grievance be removed. The Government plantations in Darjeeling are already quite large enough for all experimental and practical purposes.—*Pioneer.*

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.

The Maharaja of Cashmere has ordered the price of rice to be lowered at all his granaries to two chilki rupees per kharwar. The kharwar is a measure equal to 84 seers, but the Maharaja has also increased this measure to 90 seers, so that the price of rice is now one rupee and three pie (English) for two maunds and a quarter. This measure will entail a loss of not less than 5 lacs to the revenue of the state, as the Government demand from cultivators in Cashmere is principally collected in kind. Our readers will perceive from another column, that the Maharaja's liberality and desire for progress has manifested itself also in the direction of education. We believe other improvements are contemplated in the state itself besides those now noted, and indeed it is fitting and proper that a prince with such resources at his command, and the sole master of such a country as Cashmere, should not be left behind in the race of progress which is now being run in earnest by so many of the Punjab chiefs.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION IN BENGAL.

A very simple bill, "to facilitate the drainage and irrigation of districts in Bengal," is now ready for the consideration of Sir William Grey and his councilors. The purport of this measure is, that any proprietor of a perpetual estate, from which revenue is derived by the state, may, if he wishes, apply to certain drainage commissioners for the improvement of his estate, in his application "praying that the costs of such improvement may be made a charge on the land improved." It also provides that any proprietor who owns an estate capable of improvement, but does not wish to improve it himself, may be compelled to have it done, on the same terms. The money advanced to the drainage commissioners from the public funds in carrying out improvements will "be repaid by the proprietors of the land improved." If in the course of improvement any channels or water-courses are made, they shall be treated as rivers, and governed by the rules which govern rivers.—*Pioneer.*

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

The Allahabad University and College promises to be a complete success, as far at least as the material part of it is concerned. The contributions of the public to the fund amounts now to Rs. 1,83,267; and the Government must stand a considerable sum in aid; but the question as to how much is still, we believe, undetermined. Of the sums paid up the committee have banked Rs. 30,000, at rates of interest averaging 6 per cent, and Rs. 40,000 have been invested in Government 4 per cent. paper. We learn that nearly one hundred persons have announced their intention of competing for the best design of the buildings. It is to be hoped that the work may be pushed on with a vigour proportioned to the interest which the public has shown itself to entertain in this project, and that Sir William Muir may have the merited satisfaction of witnessing, before the close of his pro-consulate, the completion of the work, which will be an appropriate crown to his consistent and earnest labours in the noble cause of national education.—*Pioneer.*

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TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta.	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/10	1/2 „
3	do.	1/10	7/16 „
2	do.	1/10	3/8 „
1	do.	1/10	5/16 „
On demand		1/10	1/4 „
On Scotland		1/10	3/16 „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10	1/8 „

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.
On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 1 to 2 „ .... 4 per cent. per annum.
„ on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.
The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.
All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—
Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.
Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
FOUNDED A. D. 1844.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VIC. CAP. 74.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
CHAIRMAN—VISCOUNT NEWRY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
AGENT.
THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.
PROFITS.—THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.
POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, IN EXTINGUISHING THE PREMIUMS at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy PAYABLE DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE ASSURED; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.
NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.
CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.
DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.
ANNUAL PREMIUMS
Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians.		Military and Naval.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	[illegible]
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—ASSURANCES ON THE LIVES OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN EFFECTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.
T. F. PUNNETT, Agent, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP............ £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
G. C. Paul, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.
Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Benares Districts ...	J. G. Bachman, Esq.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Chumparun	James Berg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi Bank Corporation.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. F. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts ...	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Umballa	Ditto.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.
Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.
The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | and
H. E. Bright, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... £843,755-15- 4
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Bombay Branch.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARSEE CLERK to go UP-COUNTRY. Salary Rs. 30 per month. BOARD and LODGING FREE. Apply personally to
Fort, Meadow Street. BULL & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, an Upper Roomed AIRY BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately occupied by R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.—For Rent apply to
POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., 24 Apollo Street.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to
FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
Bombay, 13th October 1870.

NOTICES.

HARMONIUMS, large and small.
J. NEUBERG.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ORNAMENTAL FLOWER VASES, &c., &c.
GLASS INSULATORS, in various colours, for Pianoforte.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country-made, FANCY COUNTERPANES, large BLANKETS White and Crimson, AUSTRALIAN STRIPED BLANKETS, RAILWAY RUGS, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

READING and TABLE LAMPS
German silver and brass READING LAMPS with milk glass shades.
ORNAMENTAL TABLE LAMPS, for Kerosine Oil.
J. NEUBERG.

GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS. Can specially be recommended to Residents on Hill Stations.
J. NEUBERG.

PRINTERS' and BOOK-BINDERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS.
Agents to Hughes and Kimber,
J. NEUBERG.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

EXTRA FINE
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
No. 2.
A very fine LOT of these has just been received from MANILLA. They are equal, if not superior, to any the undersigned have ever imported.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)
No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.
Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)............ Rs. 1 „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The active principle of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.
See Proceedings of
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
September 1870.
MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It has now been in use four years, and during that time has been subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it is recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.
As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.
As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.
It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.
Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.
The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.
A new Billiard Table just arrived from England by the SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.
Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.
N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
MESSRS. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).
MESSRS. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.
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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following
AGENTS—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—In consequence of PRESSING ENGAGEMENTS, the RE-OPENING of the above Studio in Bombay will be DEFERRED till the 15th of November. W. G. STRETTON.
Poona, 28th October 1870.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to NOTIFY that their STUDIO will be CLOSED from THIS DATE until further NOTICE, for the purpose of BUILDING a NEW STUDIO in more convenient Premises.
All Orders for out-door Photography in the interim will be attended to.
Apollo Street, 18th November 1870.

IMPORTANT!
CLEARANCE SALE of MILLINERY FOR APPROACHING CHRISTMAS WEAR.
Messrs. DOSSAJEE ESMALJEE & Co., No. 29 Medow Street, wishing to close their business in the Fort, offer best of opportunities to the Public in a CLEARANCE SALE at 25 per cent. discount of all the Goods now in their Shop, such as Silks, Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Cashmere, &c., &c.
A call on Messrs. D. E. & Co. will prove worthy of the trouble. Messrs. D. E. & Co. earnestly beg that their Claims on Constituents may be paid in before 31st December 1870.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.
N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

McCABE'S WATCHES.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.
PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.
Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.
32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

PURE MILK.
WARRANTED TO KEEP IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES.
The Condensed Milk prepared by
J. A. NEWNHAM,
at MALLOW, COUNTY CORK,
is guaranteed to be pure, with the addition of refined sugar only One pint of the "Condensed" will make five pints of rich liquid milk
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS, CHEMISTS, &c.
Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout India and the Colonies.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LONDON.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,
Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.
J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickles and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

PIPES.
CHARLES CROP AND SONS,
BROOKSBY WORKS, BROOKSBY WALK,
Homerton, London,
Late of Great James Street, Hoxton, London.
ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.
C. CROP and SONS beg to call the attention of Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Dealers to their very great assortment of Meerschaum washed and fancy coloring CLAY PIPES, in all the new registered designs, which for beauty of shape, variety of patterns, purity of clay, and number of designs are not to be equalled by any other house in the trade.
CAUTION.
C. Crop and Sons request the public to carefully examine the makers' mark on all Pipes sold in their name, as all the Pipes are warranted genuine bearing their name.
JUST OUT.—Crops' new Cantabs, new mounted University, Florence, and several other new patterns.
N.B.—Beware of Imitations.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen
(Wholesail and Retail),
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD
(CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE) LONDON,
Established 1843.
Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.
Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Preserved Provisions
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Stationery
Ironmongery	Saddlery & Harness	Books
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Toys, &c., &c.
Agricultural Implements	Wines	
	Ales	
	Beers	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Pickled Salmon.
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings.
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Galantins.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.
FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON
At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S [illegible] BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. 1870 Illustrated Catalogue post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 15s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft neck kid or Satinette, 6s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."
THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

CAUTION.
STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY, are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BREAKFAST
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.
MESSRS E. PURSER and COMPANY.
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,
having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment proceeded forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.
PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE
contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.
PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,
A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£300

Machinery to suit boats built abroad:—

Of about 23 feet long	£95
„ 30 feet long	£115
„ 37 feet long	£140
„ 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.
Full particulars forwarded on application to
YARROW AND HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's names, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Consumers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.
VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.
Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.
Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16-3-1; 2nd cl. £11-10-4
To London, 1st cl. £22 4s. 6d.; 2nd cl. £16 10s. 6d.
On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.
The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.
The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—
OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of
STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRES AND MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and
Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded.
A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to
J. FARRELL, Secretary,
Parliament Street, London.
Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.
All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,
PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.
It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.
Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.
White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.
Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.
CAUTION:—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.
This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured by a patent-stopper that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.
In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain such imitation. The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile [illegible] deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine [illegible] most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for [illegible] Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
It is not affected by climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.
Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.
Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C. [illegible] Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.